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SPECULATION AS TO TIMBER PURCHASES

Rumored That Morgan and Rockefeller are Behind the Large Deals in Competition For Control of Markets

(Special to the Times).
Seattle, Sept. 21.—It is now believed that the extensive purchases of timber lands on Vancouver Island within the past two or three months were made by agents of two groups of capitalists who are struggling for supremacy in timber holdings. One of the bands of capitalists is headed by J. P. Morgan, and with him are found James J. Hill and Frederick Weyerhaeuser. The latter is said to be even richer than Rockefeller. The other party is John D. Rockefeller.
Sales of enormous areas of timber lands on Vancouver Island have been numerous of late, and the heavy purchases are believed to have been made by the agents of either of the two bands of capitalists. It is said that the Standard Oil Company recently purchased 50,000 acres on Vancouver Island, on which there are not less than 1,000,000,000 feet of fir and other woods. A Michigan syndicate recently closed a deal for 50,000 acres of timber land on the same island, and it is supposed it is connected with the money kings. Another party of men hailing from Iowa and supposed to be merely Standard Oil agents, have bought 210 square miles of timber lands on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland. Additional purchases have been made in the province, and it is the understanding that many of them are in the interest of the Standard Oil and the Hill-Morgan-Weyerhaeuser combine.
The United States government's investigation into the question, if there is a lumber combine, has developed the startling fact that the two groups of capitalists of finance are engaged in a competitive race for the acquisition of all remaining sources of timber supply not included in the national forest reserves. Not only are they buying up all the timber land that they can put their hands on in British Columbia, but in every section of the United States they are buying every acre of timber land they can get. That it is their intention to acquire a complete monopoly of the lumber business in the United States is easily seen. When

COWICHAN HOLDS BIG EXHIBITION

Annual Fair Which Opened Yesterday Is Highly Interesting—Splendid Display of Fruit.

The annual exhibition which opened at Duncan yesterday is pronounced the best that has been seen at that place. In quantity the exhibits excel those of any former season, and they are also of a very superior class. The show reflects great credit upon the active officers of the association, namely, W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. president; A. C. Aitken and Kenneth Duncan, secretary.
The horticultural possibilities of the district are well displayed in the fruit exhibit which is a revelation. There is a splendid display of peaches, which for size and color are worthy of comparison with the products of any other parts of the world. The exhibit of apples is also excellent, and is a fair promise of what may be expected from the district when the recently-planted orchards begin to bear. In this connection an estimate was given by President Hayward that 8,000 trees have been set out there in the last two years. This particular branch of the fruit growing industry is but in its infancy as yet.
In the live stock department the showing promises to be fairly good. The entries were not closed yesterday and there were already about 75 horses and 40 cattle on the ground. There is also a pretty fair exhibit of sheep and hogs. The Jersey cows form a noticeable part of the live stock display. The yearlings and two-year-olds are also in evidence.
The display of roots and vegetables is first class, bearing testimony to the productivity of the soil for this branch of the farming industry.
In addition to the attractions of the show itself a good programme of sports has been got up for the entertainment of visitors to-day, including a tug-of-war on horseback, a thread and needle race for men, a domestic pet race open to any animal or fowl except pony or donkey, led by its owner, tent pegging, thread and needle race for ladies, tug-of-war between North and South Cowichan, and other amusements.
Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria, and Dr. Ross, of Nanaimo, are officiating as judges of stock.

GAS EXPLOSION.
Fatal Accident in the Pennsylvania Coal Mines.
Wilkesbarre, Sept. 21.—By an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company at South Wilkesbarre to-day, three men were killed and five injured.

ATTACK PAPER TRUST.

The Attention of President Roosevelt is to Be Called to Alleged Combine.
New York, Sept. 21.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association which met recently at the Waldorf Astoria, appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts is an unlawful combine of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper and demand relief from what they consider an oppressive burden. Herman Ridgick, president of the Newspaper Publishers' Association and publisher of the Staats Zeitung, said this was a fight in the common interest.
The printing and newspaper industry is the third largest business in the United States. Its future cannot be left to the mercy of a few manufacturers who hide behind the tariff and hold it up. The paper is our raw material. In striking at the tariff we are doing the newspaper industry a kindness. We are making it safe for them to extend their business into Canada without fear of a tariff war, which would otherwise make such investment unsafe. Manufacturers, however, insist that at present prices very few are making money and say that any new contracts must be made on higher schedules.

MINISTER VISITED THE WEST COAST

Hon. W. Templeman Opened Alberni Exhibit—Presentation to Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. McKay

Alberni, Sept. 21.—Hon. W. Templeman, Ralph Smith, M. P., and their wives arrived on Thursday and yesterday visited points of interest in the Alberni valley. Owing to the absence of the judges expected the ladies kindly acted as judges of bread, butter and jellies. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Templeman opened the exhibition, complimenting the district on its fine exhibits of fruit and roots, and the large increase of exhibits since last year.
He also took occasion to present the silver platter awarded by the Dominion government to Mrs. M. Paterson, of the Cape Beale lighthouse, and the silver jug to Mrs. A. S. McKay for her assistance in reporting the loss of the American barque Coloma last December. After all the crew were rescued. When a hour spent in the show Hon. Mr. Templeman and party left at 3 o'clock by motor car for Nanaimo. They intend to be present at the show at Duncan tomorrow.

LARGE TIMBER DEAL.

California Mills Purchased for Nearly a Million Dollars.
San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The Examiner says one of the largest timber deals ever consummated in California has just been closed by Edward Harrison for \$800,000 for the timber and saw mills of the Albion Lumber Company in Mendocino County controlled by Geo. Wilcox, a Chicago man. The company is capitalized at \$200,000 with 30,000 shares at \$100 a share.

JAPANESE MINERS LEAVE ATLIN CAMP

Reported That White Workers Turned Back a Party of Orientals in North

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—A special from Seattle says that seventy-seven Japanese miners arriving in Atlin Thursday to work in the mines, were escorted to the river steamer Gleaner by three hundred whites yesterday and started back toward Vancouver.
The white miners served notice upon the Japanese that if they did not stay away violence would be shown in protecting the diggings against Asiatic labor.
The Japanese are almost destitute and will be turned loose at Skagway.

INDEPENDENT REFINERS.

Admission Made That They Had Some Agreement With Standard Oil.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—A. D. Miller, Jr., of Miller & Sons, independent oil refiners, with headquarters here, admitted last night that there was some kind of agreement between the independent dealers and the Standard Oil Company. He declined, however, to discuss the agreement in detail.
Mr. Miller denied one story brought out in the hearing. The government attorney stated Miller & Sons on one occasion had complained to W. B. Hall, head of the petroleum association of Cleveland, that the Standard Oil Company had objected to the Pittsburg corporation selling refined oil to any other firm. "We never made any such complaint," said Mr. Miller.
The foreign mission committee of the Presbyterian church has decided that an increase of about twenty-five per cent, over the estimates for 1907 will be necessary for 1908. The increased opportunities in foreign fields, such as in China and Japan are given as the reason for the larger expenditures, says a dispatch from Toronto.

AWAKENING OF CHINESE EMPIRE

PAYING WAY FOR CALLING PARLIAMENT

An Imperial Edict Has Been Issued For Establishing a Council of Delegation.

Peking, Sept. 20.—An imperial edict was issued to-day authorizing Prince Pu Lun, who was Chinese envoy at the St. Louis exposition, and San Chi Anai, in co-operation with the grand council to frame regulations for the establishment of a council of deliberation to aid the government "so that a foundation may be laid for a parliament."
The Dowager Empress says that in the establishment of a representative government for China, the opinions of all must be considered and though the upper and lower houses are foundations of administration, the throne is unable to establish them in China at present.
Both Chant Chi Tung and Yuan Shi Kai, since coming to Peking in their appointment as grand councillors, have urged the establishment of a constitutional form of government. Reckoning that this reform has been promised and that China and the world expected to be carried out, many memorials from highest Chinese officials urging that China be granted a constitutional government continue to reach Peking.

WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The important edict referred to in the Peking cablegram relative to establishment of a council of deliberation has been in course of preparation for more than six months. The American legation at Peking has been keeping a close watch on the development of this great scheme of evolution of Chinese despotism into a constitutional government, and the state department has been kept fully advised of the project. There seems to be a belief that the decision of the Chinese throne to publish the edict at this time was reached as an immediate result of the return to China from his post at Washington, of Sir Chen Tung-Ling-Chung, who had spent the best portion of his four years here in devising plans for the inauguration of modern methods in the administrative system of China. While the purpose of the edict is to secure a constitutional or parliamentary form of government for China, as explained in its text, the Chinese people, it is pointed out, are not ready in experience for a full-fledged parliament. Intermediate steps are provided for the decree. Most important of these is the creating, under section one of the decree, of a Chen Yun, of "ministry for discussion of state affairs." The purpose of this body is to evolve reform measures throughout conferences between the great viceroys or their delegated representatives and the head men to be chosen by the various cities and towns directly. When such preliminary measures are adopted as will insure local self-government through leaders chosen by the people themselves, it will be time to consider the next step, namely, the selection of delegates to a convention in the nature of a parliament. In fact China is following closely the Russian government in its efforts to establish a constitutional parliament in the shape of a duma.

METAL SUPPLY FOR THE NEW MINT

Canadian Sources Will Be Used Where Possible—British Columbia Gold to Be Used

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Although the new government mint is to be opened at once, the officials have not arranged as to where to get the copper supply.
Mr. Cleve, superintendent of the mint, had been communicating with smelting firms at Trail, B. C., but electrolytic copper, refined so as to be ready for minting, is not to be had there, in fact it is not made in Canada, though there is said to be good money in it for any firm that would start refining it. The officials expect to have to bring the copper from the United States, but would sooner get it from British Columbia smelters if they can and if as cheap.
He thought they would be able to get the gold needed from British Columbia and they have a promise of silver, rendered over 90 per cent pure by the new process to come from Cobalt.
The intention is to use a great deal of copper and silver and a definite hint has more than once been thrown out that Canadians that there would be big money in a smelter for the treating of copper by electrolytic process and a sure market for at least considerable amount of the new Royal mint where Canadian coins will be made before the end of this year.
A New York dispatch says the Masons, long housed in an old fashioned building at Twenty-third and Sixth avenue, are to have a new 15-story home, to cost \$800,000. Technically it is to be an annex to the present structure, but it will be the real Masonic hall of Manhattan.

ELECTION IN BROCKVILLE.

Arrangement Made by Which Conservative Will Be Returned by Acclamation.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The election by acclamation of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, in Brockville will be followed, it is expected, by the election by acclamation of E. A. Donovan, of Athens, to the Ontario legislature to replace Mr. Graham at the last provincial elections, but was defeated. It is understood that there is an understanding between the parties by which these contests were eliminated. The arrangement involves the loss of the seat in the legislature to the Liberals.

BARRING ANARCHISTS.

Emma Goldman Will Not Be Allowed to Enter United States.

New York, Sept. 21.—It was learned from sources in the immigration bureau that Emma Goldman, the high priestess of anarchy, is to be barred from the United States. After the assassination of President McKinley, whose murder was attributed to the inflammatory speeches of Emma Goldman, congress enacted laws barring out anarchists who knocked for admittance. Imprisonment has hitherto failed to suppress Miss Goldman's preaching of terrorism and destruction, but it is believed that exclusion will succeed.

TO EXPLOIT MINE AT SIDNEY INLET

Vancouver Island Copper Company Has Purchased Dewdney Copper Property

The copper property at Sidney Inlet, on the west coast of the Island, formerly owned by ex-Governor Dewdney, is to be immediately opened up.
This prospect was located a number of years ago, and under the auspices of its original owners sufficient work was done to give promise of a very good showing. About 100 tons of ore were taken out and the shipment proved up well.
The mine has recently been acquired by a number of capitalists organized as the Vancouver Island Copper Company, the officers of the company being Hon. E. Dewdney, president; B. P. Weare, of Chicago, vice-president, and N. V. Hendricks and P. Dwyer, both of Seattle, directors. Messrs. Cross & Co., of this city, are the local agents.
A gang of twelve men is leaving for the mine to-day to take care of preliminary operations. An aerial tramway is to be built, having a capacity of 500 tons per day. All the cables and material for the initial equipment are now in Vancouver awaiting opportunity for shipment. A crew of men is already at work erecting towers and terminals to make ready for the reception of the equipment.
It is expected that the mine will start shipping about the 1st of November. The ore will be handled by one of the Island smelters, probably at Ladysmith.

REPLY TO TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Outlined the Situation With Respect to the Japanese Treaty

(Special to the Times).
Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sent the following telegram to A. Verville, M. P., in reply to a request from the Dominion Trades and Labor congress that notice be given to abrogate the Japanese treaty and that in the meantime the importation of Japanese be kept down to the number arranged for some time ago between the two countries:
"Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21.—Alphonse Verville, M. P., President Trades Council, Winnipeg:
"I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty when brought into existence did not apply to Canada and that some few years ago in response to the repeated expressions of public opinion and with a view of affording Canadian producers an opportunity of the growing Japanese trade the Canadian government became a party to this treaty, and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian parliament.
"The treaty has proven of great advantage and our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased. You have your appeal for the denunciation of the treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. While it is true that most regrettable incidents have lately occurred in Vancouver, there seems reason to doubt that the cause was the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the mayor of Vancouver which has been rendered public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatics generally, rather than against Japanese. Under such circumstances any precipitate action might be regrettable and before committing themselves to such a course the government thinks that they should

DATE FOR OPENING UP PRINCE RUPERT

President Hays Says Lots Will Be Sold Next Spring—Grand Trunk Pacific Party on Coast.

(Special to the Times).
Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—President C. M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and a party of twenty of the head officials of the line, arrived in Vancouver yesterday from the east. Late in the evening they left for Prince Rupert by the steamer Princess May.
"Is the Grand Trunk Pacific opposed to the employment of Orientals in railway construction work?" Mr. Hays was asked.
"We shall only be too glad to employ any kind of laborers we can get," replied Mr. Hays. "We have not the slightest objection to hiring any class of laborers that the government is willing to allow to enter the country."
"Nothing has yet been decided," he added, "regarding the date of starting to work on the main-line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Edmonton to Prince Rupert. We are now doing work on the Kitimaat branch, and it will probably be pushed steadily ahead all winter."
"It has been definitely decided that the town lots of Prince Rupert will be placed on the market next spring. The surveys are now being rushed to completion."
"We ascertained in coming through that the work on the prairie section is getting along very satisfactorily."
"The crop situation in the Canadian Northwest is doubtful. The real situation will not be known until the crop is harvested. That reminds me of a story told by a Minneapolis friend. He stated that a person was foolish to make any prediction, because one man was 'long' on wheat and the other was 'short,' and both were liars."
Mr. Hays and his party will stay four days at Prince Rupert. On his return the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific will visit Victoria to endeavor to come to some amicable arrangement with Premier McBridge regarding the northern terminals.

COMOX EXHIBITION.

J. R. Anderson, Who Officiated as Judge at Show, Showings Were Most Creditable.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has just returned from Comox, where he officiated as one of the judges at the annual exhibition. He says that the show of cattle and sheep was very much above the ordinary and ranked very favorably with those seen at the larger shows of Chilliwack and Delta. The exhibit of fruit was also exceedingly good, but the vegetable display, although of good quality, was somewhat limited. Altogether the show was very creditable indeed.

TO REPRESENT JAPAN.

Tokio, Sept. 21.—The foreign office has decided that Ambassador Aoki shall remain at Washington. Baron Tsudoki, now representing Japan at the Hague conference, will succeed Inouye as ambassador at Berlin.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FRUIT PACKING

Practical Men From Adjoining States to Demonstrate Before Farmers' Institutes.

The packing of fruit is to be made a subject of special consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the Farmers' Institutes.
It is generally conceded that if there is any one thing, aside from the quality of the fruit itself, that is responsible for the advances which the British Columbia product has made in the markets of the world, it is the attention which has been given here to the art of packing the fruit. In fact this branch of the fruit growing industry has developed into a science in itself.
Assisted by the local department of agriculture, increasing efforts have been made to keep pace with every new idea in the packing art. And with this object in view the department is now looking for an expert packer to give demonstrations at the forthcoming meetings of the Farmers' Institutes.
The Hood River District in Oregon has attained to an enviable reputation for the development of progressive ideas with respect to fruit packing, and if possible an expert will be secured from that place.
In casually speaking on this subject this morning, J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, observed that the people of Ontario were now taking lessons from the west in fruit packing, and some of the prominent fruit raisers in the Niagara peninsula are obtaining carloads of knock down boxes from this province, which have proven itself specially fitted for the production of such boxes, both in material and the art of manufacture. Box making as an important feature of the packing business has been developed here with special success.
To illustrate the virtue there is in good packing, the deputy minister remarked that as much is obtained for a box of apples at Hood River as is obtain in the east for a whole barrel, in many instances. The difference in value is represented in the advantage of packing and grading the fruit which the Hood River people have developed to a high degree of excellence.
It is with these standards in view that efforts are being made to obtain practical packers from the adjoining states to give demonstrations here, and it is hoped that some of the best of them will be secured for the fall meetings of the Institutes.
The latest fashion among American painters is to establish themselves at picturesque points in the mountains in summer, and make the portraits of tourists amid such surroundings.

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AWFUL DEATH IN IRON MINE

THE CAGE PLUNGED SEVEN HUNDRED FEET

The Seven Occupants of it Are Thrown Together in a Lifes Mass

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 20.—By a cage plunging 700 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company's mine, eleven men were killed and seven fatally injured to-day. The list of the known dead is as follows: Charles Kent, underground captain; Alfred J. Wells, Jos. Rodda, Matt Linds, John Aho, John Cleri, Thos. Bilgt, Antonio Curto, John Johnson.

The cage with its human freight was being lowered on its first trip for the day, when the brake on the hoisting drum suddenly failed to hold. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake wheel, but their combined efforts did not avail, and the wire cable continued to unravel from the drum like thread from a bobbin. The cage shot down a couple of hundred feet before a kink in the rapidly paying out cable caused it to part, and from that point the cage dropped to the bottom of the shaft.

The safety catches with which it was equipped failed to operate, and the surging of the cable in its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine house and ripped out several of the sheaves in and about the shaft house. The machinery is not entirely new, but it had been thoroughly overhauled and the officials cannot account for the sudden inefficiency of the hoisting gear.

Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately set about the gruesome task of removing the dead. The seven hundred feet fall had huddled the bodies together, and there they lay in one pile, a mass of lifeless flesh and blood. Several of the men were found still alive, but they are fatally hurt.

Thousands of people soon congregated about the mine shaft. In the crowd were the wives and children of the 200 miners employed in the mine. Each thought that a husband or a parent or a son was in the cage. There was no way of relieving the suspense, as the falling cage blocked the exit. It was fully two hours before the cable was raised so that the cage could be adjusted to the surface. During all that time women with babies in their arms fainted away and children cried hysterically. When all the miners came from the underground and many of their families who worked in the mine, the scene was awful. The priests and ministers moved among the people, comforting them and begging them to be calm.

JOHN HOUSTON'S CASE.

The Globe Thinks the G. T. P. is Making a Mistake.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Globe editorially attacks the Grand Trunk Pacific for trying to spike Houston's paper gun at Prince Rupert. It says: "It is a sorry thing if a railway corporation is in a position to decide what may and what may not be done in a terminal city. The man or corporation that can safely be trusted with so much authority does not exist. Editor Houston may be a Hampden with a mission, or he may be a restless annoyance, but whether he chooses to be one or the other it is his own business, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was not created to suffice his wayward steps. The action of the railway people is calculated to create the impression that they cannot stand Editor Houston's criticism, and that they are afraid to let him get the public ear. It would seem the part of wisdom for the railway people to give him a pass over the road and let him build a line of freight cars for his own use and plant. The company should be willing that its enemy should write a book. Let it not be said that the city of Prince Rupert, its stores, factories and newspapers, are subject to the will or caprice of any corporation."

FELL DOWN SHAFT.

Workman in Toronto Dropped Sixty-Five Feet Escaping Death.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Falling sixty-five feet down an elevator shaft and still alive is the luck of Robert Charters, a tinsmith employed by Douglas Bros. and working at W. A. Murray's store, King street. Charters was working on a scaffold over the elevator building when the scaffolding suddenly collapsed. Charters was hurled to the bottom of the shaft, but when picked up was still conscious but in terrible pain. He had a compound fracture of the bone of his leg, and internal injuries. His condition is critical, but it is expected that he will recover.

DEATH OF GREER.

London Loses One of Its Most Prominent Citizens.

London, Ont., Sept. 20.—Benjamin Greer, one of London's foremost business men, died suddenly of heart failure yesterday. He was very prominent in fraternal circles, holding responsible positions both in Masonic and Oddfellow circles.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

Hon. C. Hyman is Suffering From Nervous Breakdown.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Statements have reached here that Hon. C. Hyman's health is no better. The ex-minister is suffering from a most severe nervous breakdown and it is doubtful if he ever will return to London or ever manage his business if he does.

It has been calculated that \$50,000,000 worth of standing timber is destroyed annually in the United States.

PART RUNNING. Overseas Mail Train on C. P. R. Made Wonderful Time.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—The fastest train ever recorded by a passenger train on the western lines of the C. P. R. was made by the Overseas east-bound, which passed through the city yesterday. The run from Broadway to Brandon, a distance of 131 miles, was made in two hours and eleven minutes. It required 14 minutes to cover the first eight miles out of Broadway, where there is a hard grade. The six minutes lost here were made up later, when the train at times attained a velocity of almost 70 miles an hour, 99 consecutive miles being covered in 87 minutes. There was no stop made in the entire distance from Broadway to Brandon. Engineer Clark, of Brandon, was at the throttle, the engine being No. 885.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Various Changes Are to Be Investigated by Railway Board—Prof. Mills' Proposal

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The railway commission is now considering evidence in regard to the charges of the Bell and other telephone companies of Canada, and will announce its decision at an early date.

G. E. Shepley, K. C., is getting ready to prosecute an inquiry into the alleged excessive tolls of the several express companies.

The board is not satisfied with the delays in connection with the commencement of the new Union station at Toronto, and will hold a meeting to deal with that matter on October 1st.

In view of the cases which are constantly arising in Western Canada, Commissioner Mills favors the establishment of the railway commission in the west.

JOHN ROCKEFELLER'S INTEREST IN OIL

Evidence Shows That His Holdings in Company Exceed Any of the Others

New York, Sept. 20.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey laid bare to-day at the meeting for the dissolution of the combine disclosed the fact that John Rockefeller owns 247,692 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stock.

Measured by the present market price of \$40 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company, have a value of \$10,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17th, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock. The depreciation in the price of Standard Oil stock within ten years, or since the agitation against the company began, has been more than \$400 a share. This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on Chicago's investment. The shrinkage also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of \$2,000,000.

The respective holdings of the largest stockholders is as follows: John D. Rockefeller, 247,692 shares; Charles M. Pratt estate, 52,582 shares; D. M. Harkness estate, 42,900 shares; C. H. Payne, 40,000 shares; H. M. Flager, 30,500 shares; O. B. Jennings estate, 17,000 shares; H. H. Rogers, 16,020 shares; J. A. Bostwick, 16,000 shares; William Rockefeller, 11,700 shares; C. M. Brewster, 10,000 shares; Charles Lockhart estate, 8,500 shares; L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney, 8,000; Wm. C. Whitney estate, 8,000; W. H. Tilford, 6,000; John D. Archibald, 4,000; W. G. Warden estate, 3,838; University of Chicago, 5,000; C. E. Pratt, 5,000; Daniel O'Day, 2,665.

From Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, the government's attorney, Frank B. Kellogg, was able to obtain evidence of an understanding between the Standard and independent refiners near Cleveland and Pittsburg. This agreement, which was entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these companies should sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard's export department, in return for which the Standard was to sell the companies a certain amount of crude oil each day. Mr. Tilford said that previous to the agreement the supply of crude oil had been reduced, Mr. Kellogg then developed from the witness that the export business was principally handled by the Standard Oil Company of New York, and that in buying oil for export it paid the market price to the independent refiners. Mr. Tilford admitted that the Standard Oil determined the market price.

ENFORCED HONESTY.

Binder Twine Companies Are Fined for Giving Short Measure.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The Dominion inspector of binder twine, Jos. L. Haycock, has collected fines aggregating \$36,000 within a short time from firms selling twine on short measure. One American firm, however, which was fined \$1,475, had in all to pay \$12,250 for its crooked work. This firm had sold 1,180 balls of twine, which contained 500 feet instead of the 600 feet that was stamped on the package. The twine was seized and a fine of \$1 placed on each bale. The company bought twine bales at 25 cents each package, on condition that it was to retag them with the correct length. Two hundred and fifty tons had been sold. This cost 35 per ton and reduced the value of the twine by \$40 per ton, or \$10,000 in all.

LEMIEUX ACT WAS ENDORSED

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS FAVOR IT

Officers Elected at the Gathering in Winnipeg—The Statistics of Organization Presented

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Proceedings at the Labor congress last night were marked by greater animation than at any previous time during the present convention. There was a battle royal over the Lemieux act, the new law which prevents men from striking or employers locking out their employees before an investigation had taken place, and the vice-president came to a personal altercation with R. Hungerford, of Toronto, who seemed to insinuate that political reasons induced the executive council to adopt the government bill without due consideration of the interests and wishes of organized labor. He moreover charged the vice-president with having opposed the insertion of the clause preventing the employer from reducing wages pending an investigation, and represented that the executive claimed credit for what they had not done.

Mr. Simpson said the attack was cowardly, but had to withdraw the expression. He vindicated the action of the executive, and strongly argued that the act had been instrumental in settling disputes favorably to the worker, when the employer would not have been defeated in a strike fight according to strike methods. The railroad men also made a strong protest against the act, alleging that it was specially directed against them. The act was, however, eventually endorsed by 81 votes to 19.

The congress listened to the report of the secretary, P. M. Draper. Incidentally, Secretary Draper urged all delegates to propose to all international unions to affiliate with the congress. There were 765 unions in Canada, with 51,778 members, and there were 20,000 of these remaining unaffiliated, that did not pay any tax, who should contribute to the expenses of the agent they propose to send to England.

He said: "Last year I reported the maintenance of way employees, journeymen tailors, bookbinders, plumbers and printers as paying per capita tax from their headquarters, making 207 Canadian local unions, with a membership of 6,285, giving a revenue of \$949.14. This year we have added the brewery workers, leather workers on horse goods, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, bakery and confectionery workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, making fourteen international bodies, comprising 295 locals with 14,570 members, giving a revenue of \$1,642.61.

"In addition to this I have been informed that the iron moulders, printing pressmen, glass bottle blowers, Eastern Makers' League and the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery workers will affiliate and pay the tax from their headquarters on October 15th next. It is, therefore, evident that in the very near future we will have nearly all the international unions in, taxing their Canadian members direct, the same as is done in the American Federation of Labor."

The province of Ontario has 100 unions, 7,542 members; Quebec, 22 unions, 2,482 members; Manitoba, 36 unions, 4,793 members; Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, 31 unions, 3,011 members.

There are Trades and Labor councils chartered by congress in Berlin, Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Stratford, Sarnia, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock, in the province of Ontario, Montreal, Grandmère, Quebec and Lévis in the province of Quebec; St. John and Moncton in the province of New Brunswick; Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia; Winnipeg and Brandon in the province of Manitoba; Regina and Moose Jaw, in Saskatchewan; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat in Alberta; Victoria, Vancouver, Fernie, Revelstoke, Cranbrook and Nelson in British Columbia. Total 42.

The following officers were elected to-day: President, Alphonse Verville; vice president, J. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper.

STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATION.

Improvements in Space Set Aside for Immigration Passengers.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The steamship companies are improving in a great degree their accommodation for immigration passengers. While Mr. Scott was in Liverpool an agent from Boston, Lincolnshire, was contracting for four hundred passengers and paying \$1 each to the steamship company to secure the passage. A modified form of the system of bonus booking agents in England is now being applied on the continent. Besides the restrictive laws, immigration work on the continent is complicated by the existence of two or more Atlantic shipping companies or conferences. Ships sailing from British ports, through which the Scandinavian traffic comes, form one conference, and ships sailing from Germany, Holland, Belgium and French ports form another conference. The continental European countries in which the immigration department maintains resident agents are France and Belgium. In the other countries dependence is placed on the efforts of booking agents. While the flow of immigrants is very large and satisfactory, in view of the great demand, especially for railway labor, in Canada at the present time, it is thought desirable to maintain a reasonable measure of immigration work in the countries of northern Europe from which people might be expected to come, who would, by working at railway construction, be

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LESSONS FROM THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE LUSITANIA.

It is very interesting to note some of the comments of the press on both sides of the Atlantic on the achievement of the Cunard Company in producing such a magnificent specimen of marine architecture as the steamship Lusitania and the altogether unique achievement of the vessel herself in clipping six hours from the Atlantic record on her maiden voyage.

The German newspapers affect to regard the event with complacency. They contend that the experiment of the Cunard Company, and of the British government in partnership with the company, has not been justified by results. They point out that one of the productions of the German yards still holds the record for a day's run (601 knots), and that the fact has not been demonstrated by the performance of the Lusitania that turbine engines are in any respect superior to the orthodox type, while in some respects they are admittedly inferior. The answer to such criticism—although the Cunard people, feeling secure in their position, have not deigned to notice them—is that the Lusitania's engines have not yet been proved. The vessel's performance has never yet been equalled upon an initial trip. During one of the days she logged over 500 knots, although engulphed for more than an hour in a fog bank. But for that delay she would have made a new record for a day's run as well as a still more remarkable record for the complete trip. Consequently, while the operating company is silent in the face of adverse criticism, there is every likelihood that it is content to wait with confidence for further results.

The American press is more friendly in its treatment of the greatest maritime event of all time. It evidently regards the Lusitania as in part, at least, an American institution, seeing that she was constructed specially to meet the requirements of the growing trade between Great Britain and the United States. She is perhaps viewed in a spirit akin to that which took possession of the American who beheld the wonderful docks of Liverpool for the first time. With a comprehensive sweep of his arm, which took in all the substantial works adorning the banks of the Mersey, he calmly informed his companion that "we built 'em," meaning of course that the docks were the very substantial results of trade with the United States. In that sense also the Lusitania is an American institution. And she was welcomed in New York almost as cordially as if she had been actually constructed in the yards of the Cramps.

Still anyone who gives daily attention to the comments of the newspapers of the United States will observe a minor note of discontent with conditions which at present exist in the Atlantic trade. Why is it that the competition for maritime supremacy is practically confined to Germany, a nation with a total of perhaps five ports (few of them of consequence) and Great Britain, a nation whose position as mistress of the seas was menaced about half a century ago by the United States when she possessed a mere fraction of the wealth of which she boasts to-day? That is the question—and it is being answered in all kinds of ways except the right one. Some writers claim it is due to the "encouragement" of governments that Germany and Great Britain are supreme in the Atlantic passenger trade, while the United States, the country in which the bulk of the trade originates, is incapable of producing a ship which could be maintained for a year in face of foreign competition. As

a matter of fact, all the encouragement the governments give in the form of subsidies for the carriage of mails and for the right to call certain vessels into service as armed cruisers in case of war, is a very insignificant factor indeed in the promotion of the construction of ocean greyhounds. It is the policy of protection, which has artificially increased them from fifty to eighty per cent., the price of everything which enters into the construction of a ship, that has practically wiped out the United States mercantile marine—except in the coasting and lake trade, which is of course reserved exclusively by law for American ships. The case of the great Pacific liners of the Great Northern Railway Company of the United States aptly illustrates, as Mr. J. J. Hill has pointed out, the handicap which American statesmen have imposed upon the shipping industry. And the curious thing is that, despite the dear-bought lessons of experience, there is not the slightest immediate prospect of a change of policy. The sacred tariff must not be touched, even although all men who have given any attention to the subject know that if it were swept away, or possibly only modified, not a nation on the face of the earth could long maintain a right for maritime supremacy with the wealthiest of all powers. Therefore, until a fiscal revolution shall be brought about in the United States, that country will not be a factor in the shipping business of the Atlantic or of the Pacific. The only part Americans can take in the business is that of giving an enthusiastic welcome to the successive productions of the British and the German yards.

The effect of the performance of the Lusitania upon the minds and the ambitions of Canadians is also worthy of note. The distance from land to land across the Atlantic is eight hundred miles shorter by the northern than by the southern route. The fact is an eighteen-knot steamer of the C. P. R. has landed her mails at a Canadian port in quicker time than the Lusitania delivered hers at New York. If the shortening of the voyage by a few hours is so desirable as to justify the expenditure of millions of dollars in improving steamers, how much will the cutting of a day and a half off the Atlantic trip be worth? That is what can be done by putting steamers of the first class on the Canadian route. It will be done some day not in the far distant future. Then the supremacy of New York as the headquarters of Atlantic passenger and freight traffic will be challenged.

"SOCIALISTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA."

Comrades of the class-conscious cult evidently deeply desire that they shall be singled out by the eyes of an observing world as a very peculiar people. Some of them disdain to acknowledge anyone as their superior, whether in mental attainments, personal qualities or social position. They recognize no national boundary lines, all sorts and conditions of men, no matter what the state of their civilization (which after all is merely a veneer), being united in a common brotherhood, provided they have attained the really class-conscious state. Hence the act of the so-called "Socialists of British Columbia" in refusing to honor the toast of the King at a Winnipeg banquet was nothing more than might have been expected considering the mental attitude of the stalwart sticklers for a principle to society at large. His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland is mighty well thought of not only by his own people at home, but by a very great number of people abroad. He is known as Edward the Peacemaker, and while he may not have accomplished as much for the benefit of mankind as some of the "Socialists of British Columbia" who by their ill-manners and worse taste have brought unenviable notoriety to the province, still he has achieved some good results within the limits of his "narrow environment." In fact, his efforts have been productive of so much benefit to the world that even honest republicans do not feel ashamed to honor his name in a conventionally courteous manner when in company with his intellectually-related subjects. There is but one satisfactory feature in connection with the boorish performance of the "Socialists of British Columbia." They were fittingly rebuked for their conduct by one of the ministers of the government (capitalistic of course) of Manitoba and read a beautiful lesson by one of the visitors from the United States.

A few months ago a great deal of matter appeared in the newspapers with regard to the French church separation bill. The efforts at the enforcement of the law created quite a commotion in the republic. They provoked riots and other kinds of excesses. Order has been restored, and presumably the act is now in full force and operating without friction. The purport of the act was never very clear to those of us who by reason of origin or some form of relationship were not specially interested in the movement instituted by the government. Its effects are now being noted, however, and they are sufficiently curious to be worthy of comment. A writer sums up the general results by stating that it has forced many of the clergy into secular occupations. Some of them, he says, are now stock-farmers, others ordinary laborers. Many of them own incubators and raise birds and poultry. Fruit, furniture, bicycles, and motors, jewelry, eye-glasses, and

clocks are sold by others. One currier has become a tailor, another a carpet-weaver, a third a photographer, and of course, there are clerical painters and sculptors. That so many of them should have a capacity to engage in such occupations is rather extraordinary. Attention has already been called to the members of the French nobility who go into trade and commerce. Now that the clergy are following their example, it will be interesting to observe the effect on business. The priests who have become day-laborers have already formed a union and established a newspaper. It would surely be the irony of fate if the separation of church and state should result in the lowering of some wages, because of increased competition.

Attorney-General Bowser does not attempt to deny our charge that he deliberately, in quoting from a letter of Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor-General of Canada, changed the language of the communication to fit the case he was arguing. The Colonial Secretary distinctly expressed the opinion that the Dominion Parliament was the only legislative body competent to deal with Oriental immigration on the lines of the Natal Act. Mr. Bowser said Mr. Chamberlain held it was competent for the British Columbia Legislature to pass a measure modeled upon the Natal Act. The fact is all the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the representative of the Crown in Canada questions the competence of local legislatures to deal with immigration and explicitly draws attention to the complications with foreign nations which would be certain to follow the enactment by provinces of such legislation. We did not expect to silence the Attorney-General by an exposure of his mendacity. He is not easily abashed. But there is evidence in his shuffling and quibbling that, brazen as he is, Mr. Bowser does not relish the position in which he has placed himself.

San Francisco has experienced another shock—this time an earth tremor. The people of the California metropolis ought to be inured to such tremors now. When the earth is not trembling beneath their feet the municipal atmosphere is vibrating with scandalous revelations. If San Francisco were not a pretty solidly established city she would long ago have been shaken from her foundations.

Sir Charles Tupper trembled with indignation when he heard of the Vancouver riots. He said there should be no objection to strong, healthy settlers coming into Canada, whether they hailed from China or Japan. We understand the political heir of his household told the people of Nova Scotia the same thing only a few weeks ago.

China is going to lay the foundations of a constitutional form of government. Let us hope she may be more successful in her efforts than Russia, and that the preliminary results of them may not prove so serious for all the people, proper and common.

What Other People Think

JAPS!
To the Editor:—I notice a letter in today's issue of the Times from some Jap, who, while only in this town some five months, has already "batted in" to the extent of reading a lecture on what should and should not be done regarding good "English." If any reasons are required to show our people why these said pompous little Japs are undesirable, this surely is a good example of the national trait of Japan—nervous. The Chinese—as, indeed, all Asiatics, who are equally undesirable—at least keep their places in British Columbia, but not with the little brown man, who, if ever given a foothold here, will very soon be crowding, not only the working man, but also those "higher up," out of their places; Seattle and San Francisco have already experienced this state of affairs. The proper place for all Japs in Canada is out of it, and the place for this especial little tad, a Japanese student, "for at most a lad," is across his teacher's knee, where he can have some reverence and a strict understanding of "things as is" spanked into him.

MECHANIC.
SWALLOWED HAT PIN.
Boy May Die as Result of Strange Accident.

London, Ont., Sept. 20.—Richard Christopher, a 10-year-old boy, will probably die as a result of swallowing a hat pin two days ago. The boy was holding the pin in his mouth when some one made him laugh and he swallowed the pin. His condition has become so grave that doctors hold out no hope for recovery.

DRINKING IN SHOPS.
German Socialists Are in Favor of Abolishing This Practice.

Essen, Germany, Sept. 21.—The temperance question was again discussed to-day at the Socialist national convention in this city. Only one vote was cast against the resolution whose main feature was the expression of opposition to the use of alcohol in any form during working hours, thus setting the full strength of the Socialists against the German factory system of beer drinking at regular intervals throughout the day.
In many workhouses the drinking of eight to ten pints, while men are working, is usual. The prevailing opinion among the delegates to the convention is that the intemperance of laboring classes will gradually cease with the betterment of their condition, the shortening of hours of work and the abolition of night work. The Bergmann electrical works in Berlin, which is owned by Americans, was one of the first concerns in Germany to prevent its employees from drinking beer during working hours. This followed a

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LITTLE GENTS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, low heel, 8 to 10½. Per pair \$1.25	CHILD'S CHOCOLATE DONGOLA LACE BOOTS, spring heel; sizes 3 to 7. Per pair 75c	MISSIE'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, low heel; sizes 11 to 2. Per pair \$1.75	BOYS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, medium sole; sizes 1 to 5. Per pair \$2.00
CHILD'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, 8 to 10½. Per pair \$1.50	CHILD'S CHOCOLATE DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, spring heel; sizes 3 to 7. Per pair 75c	MISSIE'S DONGOLA BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, low heel; sizes 11 to 2. Per pair \$1.75	BOYS' OIL GRAIN LACE BOOTS, bellows tongue, heavy soles; sizes 1 to 5. Per pair \$1.75
CHILD'S DONGOLA LACE BOOTS, patent tip, spring heel; sizes 3 to 7. Per pair 75c	MISSIE'S OIL PEBBLE LACE BOOTS, low heel, 11 to 2. Per pair \$1.50	MISSIE'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS, low heel, heavy sole; sizes 11 to 2. Per pair \$2.50	BOYS' VELOUR CALF LACE BOOTS, Blucher cut, welt sole; sizes 1 to 5. Per pair \$3.00
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The stock of towels which is to be seen in the staple department is complete in every detail, while the prices speak for themselves of the unusual saving opportunities afforded here.

UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 18 x 36, each 10c	WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELS—Hemstitched and fringed, each \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, and 50c
UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 20 x 42, each 15c	PURE LINEN HUCK TOWELS—Fringed, per dozen \$4.50
UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 22 x 50, each 20c	ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS—Hemmed, size 27 to 36, each 25c
UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 24 x 46, each 25c	PURE LINEN HUCK TOWELS—Hemstitched, each \$1.00, 75c, and 50c
BROWN LINEN BATH TOWELS—Each \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 35c	

All-Over Laces Are Plenty

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A very good assortment of fine All-over Laces will be found in the Lace Department, including Heavy Irish Gimpure, in white and cream, in very handsome designs, at from, per yard, \$1.25 to \$6.50.

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We have a splendid line of lovely Corset Embroideries in all the most desirable and dainty effects, and at prices which will surely interest you. Prices, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 45c, 40c, 35c, and 25c

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MOTOR VEILS, the very latest effects will be found here, also a lovely line of fine veiling at all prices.

Motor Scarfs at 90c and 75c

In red, pink, blue, green and black, 90c and 75c

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LADIES' PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, \$1.25 and \$1.00	LADIES' LACE AND EMBROIDERED CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair \$1 and 75c
LADIES' PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 75c and 50c	MISSIE'S PLAIN CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 50c to 25c
LADIES' PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 35c and 35c	MISSIE'S 2-1 RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 50c to 25c
LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair \$1.25 to 50c	MISSIE'S 1-1 RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 50c to 25c
LADIES' LACE ANKLE BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 75c and 50c	INFANTS' FINE RIBBED BLACK, WHITE AND TAN CASHMERE HOSE, Per pair 25c

New Arrivals in the Notion Department—The Latest in Ladies' Belts

FANCY SILK BELTS—Shirred effect, with steel buckles, pale shades. Each \$3 and \$2.50	BLACK TAFETTA SILK BELTS, best quality, with steel trimmings. Each \$5, \$4, \$3 and \$2.50
BLACK TAFETTA SILK BELTS, trimmed with satin buttons. Each \$1.50, \$1.25, 75c, 50c, and 50c	BLACK LEATHER BELTS, trimmed with steel. Each \$1.75, 75c, 50c, 45c, and 50c
	LEATHER BELTS, lined with silk and large GILT BUCKLES, in gray, green, brown, fawn and navy. Each \$2.50 and \$1.50
	EMBROIDERED SILK BELTS, lined and bound with kid, pale shades. Each \$3.50

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long hard fight with the employees some years ago, and the result has been that the product of work has been increasing appreciably.

A FINE TIME.
Hamburg is Enjoying the Celebrating of the Birthday of the King of Spain.

Hamburg, Sept. 21.—King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, to-day invited all Hamburg to join in celebrating his birthday. Champagne and red and white

wines of other descriptions were served at Kurhaus without any limit. It being arranged by the chief minister of the visiting king that each person who paid a trifling fee should become temporarily a member of Kurhaus and entitled to three bottles of wines, one each of champagne, white and red wine, while in the grounds of the Kurhaus three pavilions were erected where free beer was distributed. The king desired the celebration to continue at his expense three days. He also distributed large sums of money to the benevolent societies and to-night will give a

banquet to six hundred persons. Among the guests who came from all parts of Germany, are merchants and others from whom the king has bought jewels, works of art, furniture, etc. The people of Hamburg are joining in the spirit of the king's hospitality. His Majesty's portrait is in every shop window.

An official report shows that the birth rate of the French-Canadians in Montreal is 4.64 per 1,000—three times the birth-rate of Paris, and double that of New York.

KILLED BY TRAIN.
Express Struck Conveyance Near Hespeler—Two Deaths From Injuries.

Hespeler, Ont., Sept. 20.—The south-bound express from Guelph this morning struck a rig at Waterloo crossing, three miles east of Hespeler, badly injuring F. Reid and Miss McDowell, both of Goderich. Both were taken to the Galt hospital, where they died later of injuries.

The most varied disease in the world will be that of the newly-created Epicopal see of Fiji, which will include the whole of Polynesia.

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FOOTE praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one of his trips to the sister Kingdom, a gentleman asked him if he had ever been at Cork. "No sir," replied Foote, "but I have seen many drawings of it."

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—W. Dobson, L. T. S. C., of London, England, and supervisor of music in the public schools of this city, will give a lecture lesson on "How to Read Music" on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, at 8 p. m. in the lecture hall of the Congregational church.

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We have a large amount of money to loan at current rates.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—The library board will meet in the Carnegie library on Tuesday next.

—It is still fine weather among the Gulf Islands. Excursions every Wednesday and Saturday by V. & S. R. and steamer Iroquois.

—New Arrivals this week include a fine range of Ladies' Umbrellas, all made with best steel frames and durable waterproof, excelsior coverings. Neat and stylish handles, \$1.00. Robinson's cash store, 86 Yates street.

—At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Church of Our Lord it was decided to hold a birthday party, which will accordingly take place on Monday afternoon next, at Mrs. Gladstone's residence, 82 Superior street. Tea and light refreshments will be provided and contributions for the work basket will be in order.

—Excursion Saturday, September 21st by V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois, to Ganges Harbor to the Islands Exhibition. An extensive programme of sports has been arranged. This will be a delightful outing. Train leaves V. & S. station at 7.45 a. m., returning will arrive at 10 p. m. Fare for the round trip \$1.50.

—An opening social will be held at the new Y.W.C.A. rooms, 88½ Government street, on Tuesday evening next, when the rooms will be used for the first time. A very pleasant programme is being arranged and refreshments will be served. All members and friends are invited to attend.

—A Perfect Fitting Glove is always to be had at our store at a moderate price. We carry full lines of Perrin's and Pewney's makes in all colorings. Special for this week Brown and Black Kid Gloves, two button length, \$1.00 a pair. Robinson's cash store, 86 Yates street.

—The first concert of the season to be given by the young people of Centennial Methodist church will take place this evening in the men's reading room of the W.C.T.U., Yates street. An interesting programme has been prepared and all attending will be rewarded.

—An important meeting of the board of management of the Victoria West Athletic Association will be held on Monday evening in the gymnasium on Catherine street. This meeting is in preparation for the annual meeting to be held on Monday, Sept. 30th, and some matters of vital importance will be discussed.

—The congregation of the Central Baptist church held a social evening in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium last night, when a large number enjoyed a good programme and a light repast. Rev. Christopher Burnett, the pastor, opened the proceedings with an address. Vocal solos by Miss Brooke and Mr. Charlton and a reading from Harold Beckwith followed, after which Mrs. J. W. H. King, on behalf of the women in the congregation, read an address of welcome to Mrs. Burnett. The latter replied in felicitous terms and the gathering then enjoyed light refreshments.

—The members of the First Presbyterian church choir, numbering some thirty, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kinnaird at their home on Stanley avenue last evening. A splendid evening's amusement was enjoyed by all. Games, music, recitations made the time pass very quickly. Refreshments were served and in the "wee sma' doers aye the twal" the happy crowd dispersed to their homes, but before singing Auld Lang Syne. During the evening songs were sung by Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Robert Morrison, Allan Bremner, John Morrison, W. D. Kinnaird and a very enjoyable reading was given by D. A. Fraser.

—If the leaf of a cigar has a greasy appearance or shows green blotches, or is of a pale, sickly yellow, the wrapper is made of inferior tobacco; the wrapper is a certain criterion of the cigar's contents.

Dark Grey
CheviotThe Ever Popular
Overcoat

And when made by us, they have that up-to-date style that makes men feel just right.

P. M. Linklater
TAILOR
Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

BOTH QUALITY AND PRICE

HERE APPEAR FOR
YOUR PATRONAGE.

WE OFFER:

McLAREN'S IMPERIAL PEANUT BUTTER, in bottles, 20c. and 50c.
GENUINE FROMAGE DE BRIE, in glass 50c.
GENUINE CAMBERT, in glass 50c.
GENUINE ROQUEFORT CHEESE, in glass 50c.
GENUINE FRENCH NOODLES, per lb. 25c.

Carné's Up-to-Date Grocery

Next to C. P. R. office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Electrolytic Ware

THIS BEAUTIFUL ART WARE is shown for the first time in Victoria. The marvelous designing and coloring make it a favorite with connoisseurs, who appreciate true art. In our assortment will be found Tea Sets, Jugs, Tobacco Jars, Powder Boxes, Cologne Bottles, Hat Pins, Scarf Pins and Hair Pin Holders, Candlesticks, Vases, Liquor Sets, Etc., Etc.

We will be pleased to show these to you.

The J. M. Whitney Co.

Diamond Merchants
Silversmiths, Jewellers and Opticians
39 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

Hints From
The Hattery

The HAT you are going to wear this spring is here. It's waiting for you among a collection that includes the handsomest and best of the spring styles.

You can pay almost any price you care for it—with in reasonable limit.

For instance:

The HENRY CARTER Black Derby Hats, the world's best, at \$3 and \$4.
The CHRISTY'S and SCOT'S at \$2 and \$3.

Choose from three nobby blocks.

The TELESCOPE is a new soft shape for young men, who are buying them up with avidity—Black, Tan and Pearl. Prices \$2.50 and \$3.

The new FEDORAS are a great improvement on their ancestors, natter and more becoming than ever, of fine Fur Stock and Silk Trimmed. They are not to be duplicated at \$3.

Yes, sir, your SPRING HAT is certainly here.

COME IN AND GET IT.

FINCH & FINCH
HATTERS

57 GOVERNMENT STREET.

—The B. C. Hardware Company have a large stock of implements, bugles, etc., just in. Look at their advertisement to-day for a snap in stores.

—Grand Chancellor K. of P. Hammer, of Grand Forks, will be in Victoria on Thursday, September 26th, on an official visit to the local lodges. All knights are requested to be in attendance on that night.

—The contract for the addition of a new roof and a portion of the second story to the New Westmaster asylum was let yesterday to Mr. Hoy, of Vancouver. The estimated cost of the work is \$12,000.

—The funeral of the late James Brown, steward of the S. S. Amur, who was drowned at the outer wharf Friday afternoon, will take place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, 52 Government street.

—A nest of five well-grown mink was discovered by W. A. Kinnear, of Saanich, while walking along the beach near Gordon Head yesterday in an old tree stump. Mr. Kinnear's dog, led him to the nest, and upon discovering the mink, he drew them forth one by one and speedily despatched them with his stick.

—On Tuesday evening last a very enjoyable night was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harris, 546 Fort Street, in honor of Mrs. M. A. Tracey, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Tracey left on Thursday last for home, travelling via the C. P. R. Progressive whist was the game of the evening. Mrs. H. Currie was the winner of the ladies' prize, and Mr. J. Hart the gentlemen's.

—The harvest festivals in connection with the Salvation Army will be held in the Army hall, Broad street, to-morrow. A collection of gifts has been donated for the occasion, and the meeting place will be tastefully decorated. On Monday the Harvest Thanksgiving sale will be held, commencing at 8 p. m. Refreshments will be served throughout the evening. A large attendance is expected, and all are cordially invited to be present.

—For the benefit of the friends of the late Eli Harrison, whose funeral takes place on Monday afternoon, it might be stated that the remains will be conveyed to the Masonic temple, Douglas street, at 10.30 o'clock on Monday morning, and will rest there until the hour of the funeral, 2 p. m. The temple will be open during the hours stated, during which time friends of the deceased will be admitted. A short service will be held at the temple at 2 o'clock, after which the cortege will proceed to Christ Church cathedral, where Rev. Canon Beaudouin will conduct the service, and from thence to Ross Bay cemetery.

At the morning service at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow Mr. Morrison will sing a solo entitled "One Sweetly Solenn Spot," by Ambrose.

—A carload of machinery for the laundry establishment of the new Empress hotel has arrived over the E. & N. railway. The machinery is the product of an American manufacturer, and embraces all the up-to-date contrivances for washing clothes.

—A letter has been received by the Times from Miss E. M. Bloss, of New York, which is written in a very pathetic strain, desiring to know if the whereabouts of her brother, Ensign Tom Bloss, can be discovered. She states that he is stationed in Victoria, and is very anxious to get into communication with him. Miss Bloss adds that she is unable to take care of herself through lack of money, and for this reason as well as from the standpoint of relationship, she is anxious to see her brother. Miss Bloss writes from the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, Dyckman street and River road.

PERSONAL

After an absence of several days, Hon. R. G. Taitow is once more at his desk this morning in the finance department. The finance minister is one of the speakers at the opening of the agricultural fair at Nelson. Hon. J. H. Turner and R. M. Palmer also spoke. The exhibition, they say, was a very good one.

Miss M. M. Brown leaves for the East on Sunday morning. Miss Brown goes to Toronto to complete her course in Household Science at the University of that city.

Mrs. M. McC. Crawford, wife of Wilson Bros' popular salesman, has returned from a six months' visit to Europe.

JAP'S DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Jumps From Steamer Montague and Makes for the Outer Wharf.

A daring attempt to land on Canadian soil by a Japanese who was in the act of being deported, was made yesterday afternoon, while the steamer Montague was passing this port outwards bound to the Orient. Tokogero was his name, and as far as can be learned, he jumped from the vessel when she was at the nearest point of land and swam towards the shore. He was noticed by a boatman who put out and picked him up, landing him at the outer wharf. Tokogero is now in the hands of the immigration officers and will be deported on the next C.P.R. steamer that leaves this port for the Orient.

VICTORIA FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

- 1-Birdsedge Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
- 2-Battery and Carr Sts., James Bay.
- 3-Michigan and Menzies Sts., James Bay.
- 4-Menzies and Niagara Sts., James Bay.
- 5-Montreal and Kingston Sts., James Bay.
- 6-Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay.
- 7-Avalon and Dallas road, James Bay.
- 8-Avalon road and Phoenix Place, James Bay.
- 9-Victoria Chemical Co.
- 10-Vancouver and Burdett streets.
- 11-Douglas and Humboldt streets.
- 12-Humboldt and Rupert streets.
- 13-Yates and Broad streets.
- 14-Fort and Government streets.
- 15-Yates and Wharf streets.
- 16-Johnson and Government streets.
- 17-Victoria theatre, Douglas street.
- 18-Headquarters I. R. Dept., Cormorant street.
- 19-Spencer's Arcade.
- 20-View and Blanchard streets.
- 21-Yates and Cook streets.
- 22-Yates and Cook streets.
- 23-Cadboro Bay road and Stanley Ave.
- 24-Cadboro Bay road and Oak Bay Ave.
- 25-Cadboro Bay and Richmond roads.
- 26-Quadra and Pandora streets.
- 27-Chatham and Blanchard streets.
- 28-Chatham and Cook streets.
- 29-North Chatham St. and Stanley Ave.
- 30-Pandora and Chambers street.
- 31-Douglas and Discovery streets.
- 32-Government and Princess streets.
- 33-King's road and Second street.
- 34-Fountain, Douglas St. and Ellsland.
- 35-Oaklands Fire Hall.
- 36-Cormorant and Store streets.
- 37-Discovery and Store streets.
- 38-John and Bridge streets.
- 39-Craigflower road.
- 40-Begumtall road and Mary street.
- 41-Begumtall road and Burnside road.
- 42-Begumtall road and Russell street.
- 43-Sayward's Mill.
- 44-Gorge road and Garbally road.
- 45-Burnside and Delta.

—TWENTY-TWO POLICEMEN ROBBED. Whilst the Wood Green police and Somers Town police were playing a cricket match at New Southgate, the pavilion was entered by thieves. The clothes of the 22 policemen were rifled, and the contents, principally pipes and tobacco, taken away.

Shipping

RITHET'S REPORT.

The monthly freight and shipping report of J. P. Rithet & Co. for August which has just come to hand says: During the month the grain season has started in, with the result that a generally brighter feeling has developed. Disengaged tonnage being light the market is firm at union rates, and there does not seem much likelihood of a weakening for some time yet.

Lumber business has been quiet and quotations show little change. Freight, however, are steady owing to a large number of vessels having left for the coal trade.

We quote freights as follows: Grain—San Francisco to Cork, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Portland to Cork, 25s. to 25s. 3d.; Tacoma and Seattle to Cork, 25s. to 25s. 3d.

Lumber—British Columbia or Puget Sound to Sydney, 30s.; Melbourne or Adelaide, 30s. to 31s. 3d.; Port Pirie, 30s. 1; Fremantle, 30s. to 40s.; Shanghai, 35s. to 36s. 3d. (steamer); direct—Nitrate Port, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; Taku, 35s. to 36s. 3d.; West Coast S. A., 42s. 6d. to 45s.; South Africa, 50s. to 55s.; U. K. or Continent, 52s. 6d.

CLIPPER SHIP'S TRADE.

The old clipper ship trade, abandoned several years ago, is to be re-established with a line of staunch Seward ships, which will load general cargo at San Francisco for Atlantic coast ports via Cape Horn.

The first vessel of the new line will be the ship William P. Frye, a steel vessel of 2,998 tons, now about due at the Bay City from Baltimore with coal for the Government. On arrival she will be placed on the berth for October-November loading by Bates & Chesborough for the ports of New York and Boston.

It has been several years since the American sailing vessel has found a place in this trade and with the establishment of the steamer trade by way of the Isthmus it was thought that the business was ended, but while the Isthmian business has expanded to enormous proportions it has been found that there is still a large surplus acceptable for sailing ship transportation.

The present time is considered decidedly opportune, for the replacing of these American bottoms on the berth for the Atlantic, as the canned goods business is just commencing. In addition there is reported a demand for barley in the east which will add further stimulus.

According to the Commercial News of San Francisco several inquiries regarding barley have been received there from New York buyers.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE.

Torpedo-boat No. 99, which foundered four miles east of Berry Head, Devon, on June 19th, and was successfully raised some days ago, was beached at Elbury Cove, near Brixham, recently, in twelve feet of water. The whole of the salvage operations were carried out by the Royal Navy.

No. 99 was carrying out her usual quarterly steam trials when her shaft broke, ripping open the thin plates of the stern and letting in a great inrush of water. She immediately sank (in 150 feet of water) stern first, the bow rising high out of the water. The crew got away in the boats and were picked up by the navigation school ship Dryad. Diver Trappell, however, lost his life at the beginning of the salvage operations.

Steel hawsers were placed by the divers round the vessel's keel, and at the lowest ebb these hawsers were pulled taut on the two huge lighters above. The return of the flood lifted the wreck clear of the bottom. The torpedo-boat was thus gradually towed to the beach.

MAILS FOR THE YUKON.

The season of closed navigation on the Yukon river is at hand and it has become necessary to impose restrictions on the quantity of mail matter that can be forwarded to Dawson and other places north of Whitehorse. The last steamer for the North will leave Vancouver on or about October 1st. This vessel will convey all manner of mail matter, and the post masters throughout the province have arranged to allow a reasonable margin to make the connection.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Otter arrived yesterday afternoon from the West Coast, bringing a cargo of whale oil and fertilizer from Sechart station. Capt. Whitley, of the Otter, transferred to the Amur immediately upon arrival, and took her out to the mainland.

An investigation into the stranding of the steamer Santa Barbara in Active Pass was conducted by the United States marine inspectors at Seattle on Thursday. No blame was attached to anyone.

The D. G. S. Petrel, Capt. Barry, returned from a trip to Yellow Island, the Ballinas and other light-houses in the Gulf yesterday.

The D. G. S. Maude returned from Estevan Point yesterday, after taking 60,000 feet of lumber and other materials for the erection of a fog station and wireless telegraph depot at that place. Work is progressing at a fast rate on the station, which is about four miles from the landing, and a tramway has been completed between the shore and the depot. The weather was good while the Maude was off the point, and no difficulty was experienced in rafting the materials ashore.

BODE'S GUM.

DO YOU

LIKE PEARLY TEETH?

A FORGER AT FIFTEEN.

The expert penmanship of Henry Constable, 15, resulted in his being sent by the Leicester magistrates to a reformatory ship. The lad forged the signature of his employers, a firm of Leicester accountants, drawing a cheque for \$1,500, which he cashed at their bankers. The forgery was described as a wonderful imitation.

The storage capacity of the yards of the Pennsylvania railroad has increased 200 per cent. in 10 years.



SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

THE HUDSON'S BAY Co.

AGENTS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Jacob's Biscuits,
Christie's Biscuits, Smith's Biscuits

FRESH, CRISP, TASTY.

Specially Selected. Prices right.

F. P. WATSON

PHONE 442.

GROCERIES

55 YATES ST.

The Long Winter Evenings Are Approaching.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Talking Machine

TO RELIEVE THE MONOTONY.

WE Are Sole Agents For
COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONES,
And Largest Dealers In
VICTOR GRAMOPHONES
and
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.

Fletcher Bros.,

53 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SHOOTING BOX ON WHEELS.

Indian Rajah's Caravan for the
Jungle.

"The most luxurious caravan of modern times." Such is the claim put forward by a London firm on behalf of a vehicle, the total cost of which amounts to considerably over \$5,000, which they have just constructed. Ten weeks ago the order was placed by an Indian rajah, whose intention it is to use the vehicle as a movable shooting box. It is now ready for exportation to Bombay.

Between the windows—strongly barred without, so that they may be left open in safety, with no fear of intrusion from the wild beasts of the jungle—ten portholes are interspersed. The roof is curved slightly in the manner of a quarter-deck. The walls are built of the strongest teak—the only wood capable of withstanding the full onslaught of the Indian sun—lined inside with light oak. The caravan, which is elaborately fitted, weighs ten tons in all, and will be conveyed through the jungle by eight bullocks, while on emergency elephants may be employed. The body of the caravan will be carried on a trolley, the springs of which have been so fashioned that not the slightest vibration will be experienced by the sportsmen.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., September, 1907.

Date.	Time/Ht	Time/Ht	Time/Ht	Time/Ht	Time/Ht	Time/Ht	Time/Ht
	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.	h.m.ft.
1	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
2	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
3	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
4	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
5	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
6	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
7	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
8	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
9	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
10	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
11	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
12	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
13	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
14	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
15	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
16	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
17	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
18	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
19	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
20	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
21	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
22	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
23	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
24	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
25	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
26	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
27	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
28	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
29	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4
30	4:22.31	10.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	20.29	74.4

STANDARD COAL STOCKS ARE SAFE INVESTMENTS.
As the coal consumption is in excess of supply, despite the marked increase in output.

TWO SAFE INVESTMENTS.

International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., and
Alberta Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.

See samples of Coal and Coke in our Broad Street Windows.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.
Cor. Broad & View Sts., Victoria, B.C.



One week from next Tuesday the pheasant season opens and sportsmen are looking forward to some fun with the long tails on that occasion. Some few are growling because Tuesday is so far away from Sunday that the birds will be all gone or altogether too wild to shoot before they get a chance at them, but the person who wants it very badly can usually get a day off in the middle of the week for so important an occasion as a day with the pheasants.

The pheasants are said to be particularly plentiful in some districts where they are well protected. At Westholme for instance they are very numerous, and in a number of other parts of the Cowichan valley. There are about the usual number in Saanich, if reports that have come in are correct. At Comox the pheasant does not receive sufficient protection, the game laws being too loosely construed. There are a few but they do not get a chance to increase.

The first successful importation of pheasants was made in 1883 by C. W. R. Thompson, of this city, who imported about twenty-five birds from China, and put them down near the Admirals' house at Esquimalt. Three years later three male and nine hen birds were imported direct from China by Edward Musgrave. Two of the hens died, but the remainder were turned out on Salt Spring Island, and were so successful that most of the stock in Cowichan and other parts of the Island is descended from these.

Some years later several importations were made to the country around the lower Fraser and most of these were fairly successful, so that the birds are plentiful throughout that district. The quail season opens here at the same time as the pheasant, and the shooting of this little bird lends variety to the sport. There are usually a large number of quail in the vicinity of Victoria, the park making a splendid refuge for them at certain seasons of the year. Reports say that they are very numerous this year.

Two weeks ago the Times told of two ladies at Shawanigan plucking grouse on the Saturday before the opening of the season. The item in question attracted the attention of Mr. Heald, C. P. R. game warden, and he investigated the case with the result that it was clearly proved that the birds being plucked were not grouse but Plymouth Rock chickens, which had been purchased that day from a ranch on the opposite side of the lake. It is pleasant to know that there was no case of law breaking in this instance. It is stated on the best possible authority that birds were brought down on the evening of the second which smelt so strong that it was very unpleasant sitting in their vicinity, and they were taken to the house and then to the lake, where they were found to be Plymouth Rock chickens, which had been purchased that day from a ranch on the opposite side of the lake. It is pleasant to know that there was no case of law breaking in this instance.

Mistakes will happen even in the best regulated families. Others than the ladies of Shawanigan have mistaken chickens for grouse. On the morning of the first of the month William Bickford of Lawrence Lake, was away from home all day. A person whom he left in charge let out the chickens and then went off hunting. Some people with guns came along looking for something dressed in feathers. They saw Bickford's chickens and blazed away, killing about ten, among them being a first prize cock and a fine cockerel that he intended to show at the fair. Eight of them were carried away, the others being found dead on the return of the owner. On the same occasion some party or parties unknown, helped themselves to a special variety growing in a swamp a short distance from the house. The inference being that the potatoes had been taken to eat with the birds, thus adding insult to injury.

This species of French sportsmen who shoot at anything that moves if it is bigger than a butterfly, have been much too busy this season. Mr. Taylor, of Langford, recently had a cow shot so badly that it is thought it will be necessary to kill it. Bishop and Clark, the milkmen of Cadboro Bay, had a cow shot through the udder, and several other cases of gross carelessness have been reported. The proposed gun license would deter some of these people who know nothing about shooting and

who usually only go out once in the season.

Shooting has been pretty good this year on Salt Spring Island, especially deer shooting. Four men who went up there are said to have killed eight deer. One well-known Victorian was anxious to kill a deer, so an acquaintance placed him in a tree and told him to wait there. After awhile two deer came along, a big buck and a smaller one. He fired at the big fellow, killing it with the first ball, but in his excitement, and through fear of its getting away he continued to riddle the carcass with bullets until the magazine was empty. It is further stated that the sportsman in question has heard of the matter several times since.

Albert Wyld has been taking a holiday at Shawanigan this week. He sent in a deer the early part of the week and doubtless more will be heard of him when he returns to-day.

Tiger hunting is the royal sport of India, but wolf hunting is the regalia of the people of Victoria. The killing of the gray fellow by F. C. Davis last week, and the unsuccessful shot made by Alex. Lipsky, a short time before, has fired the sporting blood of the local nimrods, so that no less than twenty rifles will journey to-morrow by stage, cart, wagon, bicycle or any other possible conveyance to the resort of the wolves on the south end of Sooke lake. Among those who expect to be there and bring back a wolf or two are: F. C. Davis, L. Young, B. Nason, A. Curran, G. Gardner, W. Montelth, W. Jesse, and H. Jesse.

The wolf killed by Mr. Davis was a young one, probably whelped this year. The color was a tawny, yellowish brown with dark markings down the back. It was in poor condition, evidently growing, and weighed only about forty pounds. It was shot in the back part of the head with a soft bullet.

L. Board and family are camping at Sooke lake enjoying the wildness, fragrance, and exhilarating air of that choice spot.

In connection with the firing of Manson, the big game hunter and guide of Lillooet, the credit of the conviction belongs to Mr. Russell, deputy warden. He obtained word that Manson was going out with Dr. Cordier, and followed them, keeping them under observation for several days with a pair of powerful field glasses. He found the head cached about seven hundred feet from the camp, having watched them through the glasses while they hid it.

Fishing is better now than it has been at any time during the year. At Shawanigan Lake Tom Garvin caught trout, pretty good ones, with bait. Oscar Bass brought home a fine fish early in the week which he caught in the Cowichan. Mr. Bass is a sportsman. He likes the fun of catching the fish but he is never hogfish, and does not want to bring home two baskets full of G. T. Fox went yesterday to try and luck around the Siwash rips and expects to return tonight or to-morrow.

Old Country News.

An unusual incident of particular interest to fisherman, is narrated in a letter to the Daily Mail by Mr. W. Arthur Williams, of Bodmin.

"A gentleman residing at Dunmore, near Bodmin, was fishing in the river Camel on night," Mr. Williams writes. "He hooked a fine salmon peel on a fly, but immediately a large otter darted from under the bank and seized the fish."

"The fisherman thus had a fish and an otter on his line at the same time, and having stout tackle he was able to engage in a few minutes' exciting sport. The otter, however, caught sight of the fisherman and dashed up stream. When the fish had been landed by the angler, the marks of the otter's teeth were plainly discernable on the shoulders of the fish."

Mr. Williams asks if any of our readers have heard of a similar occurrence. Cows can acquire the habit of eating fish, states the twenty-fifth annual report of the Fishery Board of Scotland. The discovery has been made in connection with the marking of salmon, as one of the copper discs with which the fish are marked was found inside a cow on a post-mortem examination as to the cause of the animal's death being made.

The most likely explanation of how the mark came to be inside the cow seems to be that the marked fish had died and been washed upon the bank in time of flood, when the cow had eaten it. It seems that cows will readily acquire the habit of eating fish, and one gentleman stated that he used to give a cow the sea-trout he did not want, and that the animal ate the fish readily.

An enormous trout was caught recently by Mr. Briggs with rod and line in the New River at Harringay. The fish, which is of the great gray or lake variety, had frequently been seen in the water beneath Wood Green and had been the object of keen competition by all local anglers. It was landed after half an hour's struggle, and found to weigh 18 lbs., and to measure 2 feet 4 inches. The weight is a record

for any London water, and is believed to be the record for England. He is having the fish stuffed for exhibition. This angler should come out to B. C. and try his hand on the steelheads of the Cowichan. Eighteen pounds would not be the limit then.

SWIMMING.
ANOTHER FAILURE.

Mr. Montague Holbein, who started from Cape Grizet, on the French coast, at a quarter past five one Sunday afternoon, on his seventh attempt to swim the Channel, had to abandon the swim after he had covered over twenty miles in seven hours. Severe stomachic trouble, set up by his having swallowed a quantity of sea water, brought what was perhaps Holbein's most promising attempt to a sudden termination when he was in a capital position, 9 1/2 miles off the South Foreland.

Holbein has greatly increased his speed of swimming since his last Channel attempt two years ago, and the pace with which he got through the water was a surprise to those who had not seen him swimming recently. At half-past ten, five hours after he entered the water, cross bearings, carefully tested and checked, showed that he had made eleven miles directly on his course towards the English coast. This average of two miles an hour across the Channel currents is a very fine record.

Many extensive patches of phosphorus were passed through during the night, and as the swimmer went through them the scene was strikingly weird. Between nine and ten Holbein suffered somewhat from sickness. He had taken a very little refreshment—liquids and small sugar sandwiches. About eleven o'clock the illness became worse. Eventually, at 12.15, Holbein had to acknowledge the impossibility of continuing the swim.

REPRODUCE THE JOURNEY.

An interesting and important engagement is announced for the London Hippodrome programme. Jabez Wolfe, the plucky swimmer who has attempted so often to conquer the Channel, will give an interesting exhibition in the arena lake. Wolfe will enter the water garbed and prepared exactly in the manner he was when last week he left Dover in a futile endeavor to swim to the French shores. Then, in detail, he will show the various incidents of the journey.

Wolfe has had a very interesting career. As a boy of ten he swam for two hours in Shoreham harbor in a snow storm. He is the winner of over 200 prizes for swimming from 50 yards to 25 miles, and is the only living swimmer who has accomplished the feat of swimming from Dover to inside Ramsgate harbor in 4 hours 20 minutes. On another occasion he swam from Brighton on to Worthing in twelve hours, and again from Margate to Herne Bay and back, a distance of 34 miles in just over 9 1/2 hours.

TAYLOR VICTORIOUS.

H. Taylor (Chadderton) won the 500 yards swimming championship of the world at Walsall by twenty-three yards from J. Zachar, Budapest, in 6 minutes 22 seconds. P. Radmilovic, of Weston-super-Mare, was third, and W. Foster (Bacup) fourth.

THE RING.
TOMMY BURNS' SPIEL.

Tommy Burns has developed a new performance for a pugilistic champion to get the money. He has the pictures of the Squire's battle and the great Tommy in action in his training quarters and on top of that a line of talk which is separating the fair crowds from real U. S. currency.

Here is a sample line:
"Presenting to your gaze, ladies and gentlemen, the training quarters of Tommy Burns, world's heavyweight champion of the fist arena. Note the rapt attention of the mighty multitude as the great champion steps into action. Note the wave of enthusiasm, sweeping over those crowded around him. Note—"

And then some more, and then a whole lot more.

As they enter the ring Tommy who himself does the spelling, warns to his subject. Here he goes:
"Observe, ladies and gentlemen, the Australian. See his flag waving about his head. Now note the tumultuous ovation tendered Tommy Burns as he steps to the centre of the ring. Tommy Burns is popular because he always fought on the square. A thunderous roar of applause breaks forth as he is introduced with the good old Stars and Stripes sweeping over his head."

Burns calls each move of the shadow fighters on the sheet and when the knockout punch is put over, sneaks quietly away, and by the time the tent is again lighted up, he is at the door where the crowd can see him as it passes out.

ATHLETICS.
THE WINTER'S WORK.

A gymnasium class schedule has been prepared by W. G. Findlay, the new physical director of the Y. M. C. A., and will form part of the athletic curriculum in the institution. It is as follows, to commence October 1st:
Monday—Seniors, 8 to 9.30; students, 4 to 5; business men, 5 to 6.
Tuesday—Employed boys, 7.30 to 8; junior boys, 8.30 to 9; student leaders, 8.30 to 9; basketball, 9 to 9.30.
Wednesday—Students, 4 to 5; business men, 5 to 6; senior leaders, 7.30 to 8.30; employed boys' leaders, 7.30 to 8.30; wrestling, 8.30 to 9.30.
Thursday—Tumbling, etc., 7.30 to 8.30; basketball, 8.30 to 9.30.
Friday—Seniors, 8 to 9.30; employed boys, 8.30 to 9; business men, 5 to 6.
Saturday—Junior boys' leaders, 9.30 to 10 a. m.; junior boys, 10 to 11.30 a. m.; basketball, 8 to 9.30.
Hours not taken up in schedule may be used for basketball, handball and other games.
Harriers club—weekly runs short and long distances.

MISCELLANEOUS.
INTERNATIONAL POLO.

In the polo international at Dublin, England gained a thoroughly deserved but narrow victory over Ireland by six goals to five.

IS YOUR WIFE BAD TEMPERED?

Chances are she has corns that ache like fury. Buy her a bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It acts painlessly, gives instant relief, and cures every old kind of corn. Inset on getting only "Putnam's."

FOOTBALL PLANS IN LADYSMITH

ORGANIZATION OF TEAM FOR THE YEAR

Men Injured in Gas Explosion at
Extension Are Doing Well—
Other News Items

Ladysmith, Sept. 20.—The Ladysmith football team is now thoroughly organized for the season.

At a meeting on Wednesday evening, which in point of attendance and enthusiasm was everything that could be desired, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Dr. Frost; hon. vice president, M. R. Ralston; president, W. A. Bryden; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. Thornley, W. E. Morrison and J. Callender; manager, J. Nemmo; secretary, A. Simpson; treasurer, H. Portrey; captain, Jas. Adams; vice captain, T. O'Connell; committee, T. Strang, J. Nemmo, M. Dunsmuir and T. Shilling. For the intermediates, A. Nichol and A. Crossan respectively fill the position of captain and vice captain, and for the juniors, W. Wright and T. Little.

There are not many changes in the officers. J. Nemmo, who is known all down the coast as a very capable full back, should make an efficient and active manager. As captain, Jas. Adams, certainly one of the best centre forwards in British Columbia, could hardly be improved upon.

A strong effort is to be made to improve upon last season's record if that be possible. Matches will be fought with outside teams from Calgary and Seattle, and of course there will be a full league and cup programme to get the players into the best possible shape, a city league will compete. The first game will be played on Sunday week and any organization wishing to enter the competition is requested to communicate with Secretary Simpson on or before Saturday night, Sept. 28th. An entrance fee of \$2.50 will be charged.

The intermediates journey to Salt Spring on Saturday to play a game for a cup which has been put up for competition by some residents on the island. A strong team has been selected and the players should give a good account of themselves.

As a try-out the game with Esquimalt on Sunday proved extremely satisfactory to the home eleven. The visitors were beaten by a score of four to nil, but as some explanation of their rather heavy reverse it must be said that they were badly handicapped for the new season. The local team, Graham, who played the local team, was a pronounced success. Williams, at side right, also gave a good exhibition, and Middleton, also on the van, gave a promising display.

The weather on Sunday was wet and disagreeable all day. It prevented numbers of people from seeing the football match, and prevented Prof. Kerby from making his advertised balloon ascension.

The six men injured by the explosion of gas at Extension last week are all reported to be making favorable progress. Four of them, M. Wargo and Joe Brown, from Ladysmith, and two Colloids, from Chemainus, were removed to Chemainus hospital, so that they might have the benefit of trained hospital nursing. The two men left at Ladysmith, G. Inkster and A. Robinson, the worst cases of the six, are getting along all right. Inkster is badly hurt about the face and his eyes have caused him considerable suffering, but it is not thought that his sight is in danger.

It has been ascertained that the gas was ignited by one of the Colloids, who, being in advance of the other men, had dived himself of his clothes and proceeded to do some work. He had attached a check to an empty car and then proceeded to the front of the box when his lamp worn on the cap, came into contact with the dangerous gas. Luckily for him the place was high, about twelve feet, and he suffered less than any of the others. But the flaming gas may be generated by the fact that the props in the place were all seared and scorched and two coils of fuse, used for exploding dynamite, were set on fire.

Another fortunate circumstance is that the flames were beaten out by the very velocity with which they travelled when they reached the "level." Had this not occurred, they would have darted along the level and found further fuel in another body of gas further in. In this event every man would most certainly have been killed, and a serious accident converted into an awful calamity.

How, between a shift of men going out and another coming in, such a large quantity of gas should have accumulated still remains one of those every day mysteries of mining life and experience.

Considerable progress has been made with the improvements to the smelter. The new and spacious bunkers will soon be completed and the pit-driver is now at work on the laggon driving in piles for the wharf which is to be built out into the bay.

A Liberal meeting has been called for Thursday evening, Sept. 19. The meeting is to be held in the opera house, the chief business being the election of delegates to attend the great convention in Vancouver. The executive committee are anxious to have a good turn out and all Liberals are requested to attend.

A public dance was held in the opera house on Wednesday evening at which Mr. Andrew Easton, the clever young English clog dancer, danced fifteen steps set for competitors in the world's championship at Manchester last year. Mr. Easton's performance was greatly appreciated.

Chas. Walters, of Walters & Acken-

head, returned to Ladysmith this week from a three months' trip to the Old Country. His companion, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Hugh Fulton, stopped off at Chicago to see some friends and relatives, but is expected to arrive this week-end.

Mrs. Watson and Miss Johnson are having a visit to Nanaimo. Rev. R. A. Heath and Mr. Bagshaw visited Duncan during the week. Mrs. Comley went down to Victoria yesterday morning.

PEACE RIVER RESERVES.

Maps Being Prepared by Provincial Government Showing Delimitations.

New maps are now being prepared under the auspices of the Provincial Bureau of Information, showing the delimitations of the reserves located in the Peace River district by the Dominion and provincial governments. The provincial reserve embraces 4,500,000 acres extending for twenty miles on either side of the Peace and Parsnip rivers. The Dominion reserve, which embraces 3,500,000 acres, is located immediately to the east of the lands set apart by the province. This land was reserved for railway purposes many years ago, and was only recently delimitated.

BURIAL SERVICE AT A WEDDING

Vicar's Amazing Conduct in Church
Draws Bitter Tears from
the Bride.

There was an amazing scene at a wedding a few days ago in the parish church of Isle Abbots, a village near Ilminster, Somerset. The vicar, the Rev. James H. C. Taylor, behaved in so extraordinary a way, first reading part of the burial service and later of the baptismal, that another clergyman had to be called to complete the ceremony. The bridegroom, Mr. Arthur John Burt, clerk, and the bride, Miss Emily Eliza Hooper, are of good family and well known in the district. To a press representative the bridegroom gave the following account of the scene:

"I got to the church about 5 o'clock, when it was full. Mr. Taylor, vicar of the parish, came to the chancel steps and beckoned me and the best man to stand up. Thereupon, to our astonishment, he started the service. I said, 'The bride has not arrived,' and he walked down the church.

"Earth to Earth."

"When the bride arrived, he returned to the chancel steps and commenced saying something which, although we tried to follow it from the Prayer Book, neither understood. He never asked, as I expected, for my certificate. Presently I heard him mutter, 'I commit these people to the ground, earth to earth.'"

"The bride began weeping, and I said to him, 'This is not right.' He held his finger up and bade me keep quiet. My aunt rose from the congregation, came up and said, 'He is reading the wrong service.' He stared vacantly at us for several minutes and then proceeded, 'I baptize these people with water.' Then he exclaimed, 'Why don't you answer?' I said, 'When you start in a proper way, I will.'"

"My bride was now weeping bitterly, and it was a wonder she did not entirely collapse, while I saw several of her friends in the congregation crying. I again asked him to go on properly, and he started addressing us on all sorts of things. Upon further remonstrance he went and sat down, and I told the bride to sit down, and went to a friend who was outside, and who at my request proceeded to Ilminster to fetch the Rev. James Street, as we were determined to be married properly. Miss Hunt, another friend, volunteered to cycle to Ilton for Archdeacon Chard.

"In the meantime several of the congregation tried to console the bride. Suspended by the Bishop.

"Mr. Taylor came out to me in the churchyard, and I spoke strongly to him, asking whatever he was thinking about. He took off his surplice and threw it on the ground, returning to the chancel. After a long wait Archdeacon Chard arrived and the service was properly gone through. The whole affair lasted about two and a quarter hours. You can imagine our feelings, especially those of my wife, who was greatly upset, while there was considerable consternation among the congregation. The marriage was solemnized after the legal hour, and I have not yet received a certificate, although they say that it is all right.

As a result of the Rev. James Taylor's extraordinary conduct, the Bishop of Bath and Wells has ordered his suspension from further clerical duty until the charges against him have been investigated.

A press representative who interviewed Mr. Taylor at Isle Abbots asked for an explanation of the extraordinary incident.

"I felt ill, that is all," was the reply. He added, "My memory failed me entirely. When I was in South Africa, before I came here, I had sun-stroke, and lost my daughter, which preyed upon my mind. Since coming here I have become bankrupt through building this vicarage. I have had considerable anxiety over money matters. All this has helped to affect my mind, and occasionally my memory fails me."

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 33, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

D. L. Bathurst, a clerk in the New York post office, expects soon to get a goodly share of a heritage of \$5,000,000 and wear the title of Baron de Locheade.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

Provincial Exhibition at Victoria

SEPTEMBER 24th to 28th, 1907

EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS

TICKETS ON SALE SEPT. 24TH TO 28TH INCLUSIVE
FINAL RETURN LIMIT SEPT. 29TH.
DOUBLE TRAIN SERVICE SEPT. 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
District Passenger Agent.

CORNER FORT AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, VICTORIA, B.C.



PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION —AT— VICTORIA, B. C.

September 24th to 28th, 1907

\$2.50—Vancouver to Victoria—\$2.50
AND RETURN

Tickets on sale Sept. 23rd, 24th and 25th. Final limit Sept. 30th.

\$2.00—Seattle to Victoria—\$2.00
AND RETURN

Tickets on sale Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th. Final limit Sept. 30th.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
District Passenger Agent.

55 GOVERNMENT ST.

Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Ltd.

FRANCE RUPERT, RIVERS INLET, PORT SIMPSON, FT. ESSINGTON, PORTLAND CANAL, ALBERT BAY, BURLY VALLEY, HAZELTON, HARTLEY BAY, NAMU.

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
SALES FROM OUTER WHARF

Monday Sept. 30th, 10 p. m.

BY NEW STEEL STEAMER
CAMOSUN

The only steamer on the route built with steel water-tight compartments and double bottom, insuring safety of passengers.

Freight must be delivered before 5 p. m. at company's warehouse and office.

55 WHARF ST., OR OUTER WHARF.

PHONE 1184

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

From Montreal and Quebec.
Sept. 23, Sat. Lake Champlain
Oct. 4, Fri. Empress of Ireland
Oct. 12, Sat. Empress of Britain
Oct. 19, Fri. Empress of Britain
Oct. 26, Sat. Empress of Britain
Nov. 1, Fri. Empress of Britain
Nov. 8, Sat. Lake Champlain
Nov. 15, Fri. Empress of Britain
Nov. 22, Sat. Lake Erie

For all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Dist. Pass. Agt.
55 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



THE KNACK of making good coffee isn't known to everybody. But, like everything else, it's very simple when you know, and here it is. Take a spoonful of "Camp" Coffee, nearly fill the cup with boiling water, cream and sugar to taste, and you have the finest coffee imaginable, with all the fragrance, the rich flavor, the stimulating and invigorating qualities obtainable only in the best coffee.

'Camp' Coffee

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

Tax Notices have been
mailed to all known owners
of Real Estate.

Any one not receiving same will please call at the Post Office or at the office of the undersigned.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, Sept. 18th, 1907.
(Colonist please copy.)

500 Railroad Laborers Wanted at Once

At Fernie, B.C. for the Crow's
Nest Southern Railway
Extension

HIGHEST WAGES PAID.
Teamsters, Scraper Holders and Station Men.

FREE TRANSPORTATION will be furnished by applying to

A. GUTHRIE & CO.,
FERNIE, B. C.

FOR San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA 7.30 P.M.
S. S. Spokane, Sept. 23, Oct. 1.
S. S. City of Puebla, Sept. 27, Oct. 12.
S. S. —, Oct. 2, 17.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Fine excursions by steamer around the Sound.

Alaska Excursions by regular steamers.

For South Eastern Alaska
Connecting at Skagway with the W. P. & Y. Railway.

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P. M.
S. S. Cottage City, City of Seattle, or Humboldt, Sept. 20, 25, 27, 29.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.
VICTORIA, M. Government and St. Wharf.
Sta. R. P. Rickett & Co. Ltd., Agents.
C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent,
Broadway Wharf, San Francisco.



Navigation is now open on the Yukon River and Lakes

Hotels
Amusements

Tourists' and Travelers' Page

Summer
Resorts

Electric Art Lamps

For the Drawing Room, Dining
Room, Study or Den

AT THE PRESENT TIME we are showing an exceptionally fine collection of Art Lamps, representing beautifully wrought antique hammered brass and copper designs, fancy glass globes with beaded fringe, opalescent domes, etc. Other tempting European novelties, also, personally selected in London, Paris and Vienna, such as Fruit Stands of brass, bronze and the popular opalescent glass and Photo Frames in all the popular sizes. Charming goods that are extremely appropriate for Wedding or Birthday Gifts for the home. Prices will please.

Challoner & Mitchell

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

47, 49 Government St. Victoria

IN AND OUT.

E. & N. Trains—Arrive, 12 noon. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon. 7.55 p. m. Depart 9 a. m. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 9 a. m. 4 p. m. V. & S. Trains—Arrive 12.50 a. m. 1.20 p. m. Depart 1.45 a. m. 1.50 p. m. Saturday, 2.00 p. m.

Steamer Princess Victoria—Arrives from Seattle 5 a. m. (daily). Sails for Vancouver 1.30 a. m. (except Tuesday). Arrives from Vancouver 5 p. m. (except Tuesday). Sails for Seattle 6.30 p. m. (daily).

Steamer Chatterbox—Arrives from Vancouver 4.30 a. m. (except Monday). Sails for Vancouver 1 p. m. (except Sunday). Arrives from Seattle 1.30 p. m. (except Sunday). Sails for Seattle 4.30 p. m. (daily).

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Theatre

Tuesday, September 24th

GEO. M. COHAN
GREAT MUSICAL PLAY.
"LITTLE JOHNNY JONES"

With the same New York cast. Eighty people. Two carloads of scenery. Forty prize beauty show girls. Dazzling electrical effects. Gorgeous costumes. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 21st. Mail orders, accompanied by cheques, will receive their usual attention.

THE NEW GRAND
WEEK SEPTEMBER 23rd.MATCHLESS VAUDEVILLE
FOR FAIR WEEK

Fox and Foeie Circus
JUST LIKE BARNUM & BAILEY'S,
ONLY SO DIFFERENT.

Harry Botter & Co.
COMEDY SKETCH.

Arthur Don and Minnie
May Thompson
COMEDY SINGING, DANCING AND
TALKING SPECIALTY.

George Kaine
THE EMINENT GERMAN DIALECT
COMEDIAN.

Pope and Knight
COMEDIENNES.

Ernest L. Shaw
Song Illustrators
NEW MOVING PICTURES

PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

PANTAGES
THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.
Week Commencing Sept. 16th, 1907.
DRAKOS.

Educated Sheep and Caping Greyhounds.
A Very Interesting Animal Act.

SEVILLE MANDEVILLE & CO.
In a Very Laughter Comedy. Introducing
the Wonderful Child Artist.

OLA HAYDEN
The Gifted Baritone Vocalist.

TYSON, FENNEL AND TYSON.
In a Novel Singing and Dancing Act.

TOMMY LARSEN,
Song Illustrators.

PANTASCOPE
In the Latest Moving Pictures.

SHOUTING NOT ALLOWED.

"You must not shout at Mr. London cannot stand it," said Mr. Plowden, at Marylebone police court, to a street hawker. "Some shout coals, some water-cress, some the winner; but people do not like it. Even policemen cannot stand it."

A ton of water from the Dead Sea will yield 100 pounds of salt, while the same amount from the Atlantic will only make 51 pounds. A ton from the Pacific will yield 79 pounds.



"Little Johnny Jones."

"Little Johnny Jones," the musical play by Geo. M. Cohan, which will be seen at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, is one of the fastest and swiftest comedies ever set to music by this distinguished young author. It is so different from the majority of its kind and so original in its construction that all New York last season poured on praise to see it. Its phenomenal run in that city for twenty-six weeks and the whole summer in Chicago, has given it great prestige. Local theatregoers have been talking of no other show for weeks past, and the seat sale up to the present indicates a capacity house when "Little Johnny" will be seen on Tuesday evening.

"The Alaskan."

"The Alaskan," a comic opera in two acts, with book by Joseph Blethen and music by Harry Girard, will be seen here shortly. "The Alaskan" is described as an original work adhering strictly to the atmosphere of Alaska in every phase of its production. It is the first musical play to depict the real scenes and people of Alaska. Dancing numbers and effects allowed by theatrical license in musical productions have not been interpolated. As Manager Cort provides an Alaskan production with Esquimo characters, a polar bear, dogs and effects which will be consistent with the story and locale, Agnes Cain Brown, Anne Adair, Harry Girard, Toddy Webb, Edward Martindale, Harold Vizard and William Fables are among the principals of the company whose ensemble will number about eighty people.

"The Stronger Sex."

One of the most interesting productions booked for the present season is that of the successful comedy drama, "The Stronger Sex," which is the vehicle for Maude Fealy's second starring tour under the management of John Cort. Great things are expected of this piece, as it has already enjoyed a wonderful life in London, where it played for seven consecutive months. The production is before the most cultured and refined audiences of the great metropolis. Miss Fealy will have the star role in this play, and Manager Cort has surrounded her

GRAN'MA.

The cottage, kindly lent to us while our furniture moved in, has two or three cottage neighbors at the back, beyond the little garden with its ordered rows of vegetables, its clove pink and wallflowers. Our delightfully quaint bedrooms look across the garden to the upper windows of the cottages. Even in a tempestuous year like this it is delicious—all manner of sweets in the air, the ground a-quiver with larks, the common stretching on darkly green to the exquisite distances. Two of the cottages are quiet. In the third someone complains all day. The someone is out of sight, but judging from the incessant scrubbing and swishing of water, a spring cleaning is in progress. Something moves about the little garden—a flax-haired child, whose head bobs up now and again as it might be a daisy's. Occasionally there is the enraged cry of a sturdy infant, whom one conjectures, but never sees.

"There! you, Tommy!" will cry the cleaning woman out of sight. "If you ain't a throwin' of stones at that there innocent brother of yours wot I telled you to mind. Oh, you wicked boy! Howsomedever you come to be such a Turk and you not two years old! There! your gran'ma's a comin' round the corner."

"No, she ain't!" It is easy to guess that the young gentleman has cast a hasty glance in the direction of the corner to make sure. "No, she ain't. A pause of five minutes. Then again the baby's yell.

"You Tommy! If you ain't a-doin' of it again. I only wish your gran'ma could catch you at it! W'y, if here she isn't!" in a tone of assumed joy.

"You'll hear what she'll have to say to a boy wot throws stones at his baby brother along o' mindin' him. Here's your gran'ma at last a-comin' round the corner."

"No, she ain't!" "No, she ain't!" "Ain't she then? Maybe at the very minute you least expects her she'll come."

Another pause and more swishing and scrubbing. Then—

"You ain't never a-chasin' of them chickens! Even a boy wot throws stones at his brother wouldn't never go a-chasin' of chickens! You are a bad boy! Howsomedever, I washes my hands of you. Your gran'ma's the one to manage you. W'y, speak of angels! If 'ere ain't a-walkin' across the common, an' somethin' bein' 'er back for bad boys 'ill be bound."

"No, she ain't!" "No, she ain't!" "Ain't she then? Maybe at the very minute you least expects her she'll come."

Another interval of scrubbing, and again the scolding voice.

"You just let that there baby alone, an' 'im a-sleepin' like a lamb. You was only a-puttin' pussy to sleep a-top o' baby, was you? Never did I hear of such a boy! You're a squeaked-up puss, so you are. Put 'er down in this instant minit. I tell you. You 'ave my heart broke. Never mind. Your gran'ma's comin', sure and certain this time. There she is a-passin' Budgen's, the grocer's. She 'ave a basket on 'er arm."

"No, she ain't!" "No, she ain't!" "Ain't she then? Maybe at the very minute you least expects her she'll come."

Through the long hours of the day Tommy commits himself to no more than this, while the tale of his intricacies expands to greater length than

with an unusually large and clever company of players.

The New Grand.

During exhibition week last year the New Grand established a record for big business which was not equalled for nearly a year, although it has been broken several times within the last two months, and Manager Jamieson has been in correspondence with the head booking office for several weeks past in an endeavor to have a show put together for next week which will have a chance of putting the attendance peg up another notch. With the resulting programme as finally arranged Mr. Jamieson expresses himself as entirely satisfied, and confident that, given good weather and the crowds of visitors that the excellence of the fall fair should attract to the city, the record will be placed where it is not likely to be reached in another year. That, however, is rather a rash prophecy to connect with the pretty vaudeville theatre whose popularity is attested by overflowing houses at every performance.

First among the star numbers next week will be a roaring comedy sketch entitled "The Marriage of Figaro." The storm raging from the rising of the curtain to the final reconciliation. Harry Botter, the star, is ably supported by Harry Moore and Maud Symmette, as a German dialect comedian. Pope and Knight are two pretty soubrettes who have a good singing, dancing and change act. Ernest L. Shaw will sing a new illustrated song entitled "In the Wilderness." Where the Blue Belle Grows. The moving pictures will illustrate the adventures of a party lost in the Alps, and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play an overture "Les Sylphes," by Bachmann.

I have time to tell. And all day goes on the interrupted swishing and scrubbing. The last of it mingles with our dreams what time the nightingales in the dozen tall trees by the pond, which are called the Twelve Apostles, begin to tune up. The baby has been sung to sleep; but Tommy is yet about and stirring.

"Well, I never! Can't you let that 'atchin' 'em alone? You're a-lettin' 'em clenders for to eat, are you? Now, I'm goin' for your gran'ma if so be it was to take me all night to fetch 'er."

"No, you ain't," returns Tommy's unmoved voice.

We have disquieting visions of Tommy's ogreish grandmother, so unlike one's idea of the grandmother who spoils little boys, and day by day we see her in the flesh. She is really coming round the corner this time. She carries a sugar-stick as long and as thick as a birch for Tommy, and as we encounter her she is stretching out arms of invitation to the cooling baby.

Never was a grandmother so misrepresented.—K. T. H. in Pall Mall Gazette.

"FAN" STRIKES OUT WIFE.

Court Sustains His Right to Go to Ball Games.

"The whole trouble is, Judge, my wife is sore on me because I'm a regular member of the Rector's Club. I like to go to ball games on Saturday, and when I come home she starts in."

So spoke Adolph Marchschutz, of No. 55 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J., when arraigned before Justice Howell charged with wife-beating.

"That have you to say to that, madam?"

"He's tellin' you the truth," said Mrs. Marchschutz, "and I want you to keep him off the bleachers. He calls balls and strikes in his sleep and pulls the clothes off us when he starts dreamin' of baseball. I want him kept from there before the cold weather comes."

"Not earn \$18 a week and I give it all to her," said Adolph proudly; "she gives me a dollar and I go to the ball game and enjoy myself."

"Your husband seems to be a pretty good one," said Justice Howell; "he has a perfect right to go to the games and I wouldn't stop him if I could."

"Batter up!" called the court as Adolph and his wife started on a home run.

STOLE A KISS.

Lady Fined for Tribute to Young Man's Good Looks.

For kissing a man against his will Mrs. Kierney, a handsome lady of thirty, was fined \$1 at Pittsburgh.

She was in a street car when her eyes lighted upon a handsome young man who sat opposite her. Before he could realize what had happened Mrs. Kierney had thrust her arms about his neck and kissed him soundly in the wild enjoyment of the entire car. The man did not take kindly to the woman's strange tribute to his good looks. He jumped off the car and gave her in charge.

"I couldn't help it," said Mrs. Kierney in court. "He looked just too cute for anything."

The impulsive lady paid her fine, and blushing, promised that such a lapse would not occur again.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DRIARD.

A. L. Phelps, San Francisco; Mrs. Lancaster, England; Mrs. Wightman, Peru; F. E. Forbes and wife, Ira D. Lundy, S. Russon, Seattle; Jas. Goodwin and wife, Toronto; G. F. Fay and wife, Seattle; Mrs. Whyte Bedford, Helen Leech, Los Angeles; N. R. Swart, Vancouver; Chas. C. Zemis, San Francisco; C. P. Dam, Seattle; W. S. McDonald, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. A. Jameson-Arrol, Boston; F. J. Shaw, Miss M. D. Merrill, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shaw, Portland; Josephine Cocker, Chicago; W. E. Wintemute, Vancouver.

KING EDWARD.

J. A. McEachran, J. H. Falconer, O. L. Heuser, Spokane; V. A. Berglund, Rock Island, Ill.; N. V. Hendricks, O. B. Wear, Seattle; C. H. Dunlevy, J. G. Bain, Vancouver; S. T. Hobbs, Worcester, Mass.; W. T. Murphy, Mrs. W. T. Murphy, J. A. Tees, Vancouver; M. B. Eisner, Montreal; C. H. Walker, Vancouver; E. G. Fiske, A. Gray, Seattle; C. Carrie, Vancouver; W. Myerstein, C. Lloyd Roberts, Alberni; F. Yamada, Tokio, Japan; G. G. Hevan, A. Cosens, Mrs. A. Cosens, Vancouver; J. Master, Mrs. Master, Chicago; Miss Kennedy, Seattle; Mrs. E. Merritt, Mrs. H. H. Fay, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Anterim, New York; W. E. Simpson, Iowa Falls, Ia.; A. C. Jerome, H. G. Spaulding, Minneapolis; D. Nemmo, Johannesburg, S. A.; A. Bryan Williams, Vancouver; Miss Boyd, Toronto; S. Hanna, Vancouver; J. A. Cuthbert, Mrs. Cuthbert, Cobble Hill; L. P. Calhoun, Seattle; W. Hill, Vancouver; Mrs. Wm. Meyers, Pomeroy, Wash.; M. Keatts, F. J. McKeown, E. Simmons, M. Simmons, P. Kellogg, Seattle; W. D. Mixer, Junction City, Ore.; A. C. Harvey, Coeur d'Alene, Ida. BALMORAL.

May Gillespie, Nellie Gillespie, Chicago; A. J. Kayll and wife, Vancouver; E. Fisher, Kamloops; E. Hynes Perrie, Goldstream; K. Houston and wife, Seattle; R. J. Potts, Vancouver; C. Phillips, Wolley, Pier Island; A. R. England, Seattle; Robert Howell, Hornby Island; Mrs. T. P. Hall, Vancouver.

DOMINION.

G. W. Franchlyn, Vancouver; J. P. Stainer, Dawson; Jas. Boal, Koksilah; Jno. Stinson, Vancouver; D. J. Lathrop, J. P. Lewis, Seattle; Mrs. T. P. Hall, Mrs. J. P. Waage, Vancouver; J. T. Cox and wife, Billings, Mont.; C. Ford, D. Menzies, Vancouver; E. F. Gascoigne, Alberni; Wm. Allen, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Laffu, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Chemainus; H. C. Cook, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bencul, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clark, Mrs. M. E. Snodgrass, Seattle; Jacob Ritchie, Vancouver; Paul Hull, Medford; Mr. and Mrs. F. Thornton, Hamilton; Mrs. F. K. Downs, Mary L. Washburn, Seattle; S. McChargue, Vancouver; S. K. Merryman, K. T. Horvich, Honolulu; Geo. S. Thornton, Chilliwack; Mrs. Jas. Patrick, Seattle; Mrs. E. Hastings, Pittsburg; E. R. Burkholder, McPherson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Oakland; Edward Fisher, Harry Carper, city; E. V. Mullin, Toronto.

VICTORIA.

I. Wilson, Seattle; F. D. Densmore and wife, Seattle; Mrs. Taylor, Toronto; E. Cridge, Victoria; R. Hanna, Everett; Mrs. H. Gearhart, Mrs. C. Mahr, San Francisco; L. Iverson, Chemainus; E. H. Brown, Cowichan Lake; A. Edmiston, Seattle; Philip Sheffield, New York; D. W. V. Spence, Toronto; Mr. Miller, San Jose, Cal.; J. Dexter, Kansas City; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Johnston, Sooke; L. L. Steele, West Coast; A. R. Cann, Winnipeg.

ST. FRANCIS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Madison, W. L. Linton, C. O. P. Ots, Ed. Sands, Harold G. Beddeson, W. E. Sutton, S. Clarke, W. C. Edgecombe, Vancouver; L. K. Watter-Jones, Colquhitt, Alex. Vaughan, Victoria; Robt. Whiteside, H. B. Greaves, Vancouver; H. P. Williams-Freeman, Soaneros; S. Carr, M. Carr, Parkville; J. Kennedy, L. G. Henderson, Vancouver.

QUEEN'S.

S. Reed, Winnipeg; H. Dunning, G. Hill, A. Kaski, O. Skogman, J. Sandel, Mattie Hagapala, Ladysmith; W. H. D. Spears, Regina; A. L. Munn, A. Hicks, A. E. Coleman, W. T. Vernon, Portage la Prairie; H. G. Sargent, Port Renfrew; M. Smith and family, Mount Sicker; J. Barker, Toronto; P. Connelly, J. A. Kidd, Brandon; Thomas Peters, Seattle; David Kitzel, Bellingham; John Collis, Kingston, Ont.; Johnston Murray, Cowichan; Leslie Peters, Seattle; O. Sawyer, Chatham; K. S. Brown, Toronto; Walter Bell, Calgary; L. R. Beddis, Kamloops; R. L. Lamont, Brandon; A. Willmer, Kent; Wash.; J. Dine, Seattle; James Boal, Koksilah; S. Tobin, Nanaimo.

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COMMERCIAL AND TOURIST HEADQUARTERS.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS—MODERATE RATES.

Two large FREE busses meet all boats and convey passengers to and from Hotel.

AMERICAN PLAN.
\$2.00 TO \$2.50 PER DAY.

Stephen Jones

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL

MOST BEAUTIFULLY LO-
JATED AND MOST ACCEPT-
ABLE TOURIST RESORT ON
VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Renovated and refitted throughout. Tally-ho parties, picnics—private or public—arranged for by phone. The grounds are also being fitted up for all kinds of games in the most complete manner. Cuisine first-class and at most reasonable rates. Special rates may be arranged for weekly or monthly lodgers.

SHORE & IRVING, Props. (Late of Brandon, Man.)

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AUTOS FOR HIRE at all hours
PHONE 241.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Sept. 21—5 a. m.—The pressure remains high over this province, and fine weather continues from Northern British Columbia to California, with fresh northerly and easterly winds along the Coast. The weather remains fair and frosty from the Rockies to Manitoba.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday: Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh northerly and easterly winds, continued fair and warm during the day.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate northerly and easterly winds, continued fair and warm during the day.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.19; temperature, 44; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.34; temperature, 44; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, 6 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 34; minimum, 34; wind, calm; weather, part cloudy.

PERFUMED LADY.

Scent so Strong That It Caused a Riot.

A lady who had perfumed herself with musk has been the cause of a fight in a tramcar passing along the Potladder-strasse. The scent was so strong that some of the passengers were almost overpowered, and they did not conceal their annoyance.

The lady's male escort showed resentment at the uncomplimentary remarks which were passed, and a free fight resulted between the lady's champions and those who objected to the odor of the musk. The conductor was obliged to stop the car and call for police assistance, whereupon the whole party were taken off to the police station.

It is understood that some legal actions will be the outcome of the fray. One paper, commenting upon the affair, says that as the scene is laid in Germany it is not impossible that a new law may be framed fixing the maximum extent to which a woman may be perfumed before becoming a public nuisance.

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get them photographed by

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Enlargements from films or prints to any
size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs.Kodaks for sale or hire.
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METROPOLITAN.Tea and Coffee
RoomsICES, ICE CREAM,
ICE CREAM SODAS,
FOUNTAIN DRINKS OF ALL
PURE FRUIT JUICES OF ALL
KINDS.

Afternoon tea parties, outing and
picnic parties supplied on short
notice.

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VISITORS
SHOULD CALL AT
THE CARLTON SALOON

Victoria's Best Appointed Bar.
COR. DOUGLAS AND VIEW STS.

Opposite Theatre.
All liquors guaranteed untampered with.

CHAS. MURSET, Manager.
Late of Drivard.

R. P. CLARE, Prop.
Of S. Africa and Devon.

HOTEL STRATHCONA

SHAWNIGAN LAKE, B. C.

Good Fishing, Boats
For Hire

Mrs. Wark, Prop.

BICYCLES
SECOND-HANDWe have several bargains in
Second-hand Bicycles in good
condition.

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Best Store to Get An
ORIENTAL SOUVENIR125 GOVERNMENT ST.
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MEANS A SURE
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Start your Bank Account now and see what you can add to it this year.

OUR SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT is open every day during business hours.

The
Imperial Bank
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J. S. GIBB,
Mgr. Victoria Branch.

For Sale

12 Lots in Block 66, bounded by Superior, Michigan and Montreal Streets; also

16 Lots in Block 50, bounded by Ontario, Montreal, Simcoe and St. Lawrence Streets.

For prices and terms apply at the office of the undersigned.

Wm. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
September 12th, 1907.

Wood Wood Wood

We have the largest supply of Good Dry Wood in the City. Fine Cut Wood a specialty. Try us and be convinced.

Burt's Wood Yard

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Steedman's
SOOTHING
Powders
Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
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CHILDREN
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.
CONTAIN
NO POISON
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IS NOW PREPARED TO
HANDLE ALL KINDS OF
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Jobbing of Every Description
PROMPT ATTENTION.

DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?

A prominent physician, famous for his success in the treatment of kidney and bladder diseases, attributes a great deal of his success to the following simple vegetable prescription:—

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;

One ounce Compound Salatsone;

Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mix, shake well, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

Your druggist can supply the ingredients, and the mixture can be prepared at home at a very little expense.

This, the doctor says, acts directly on the kidneys, assisting them to filter the poisons from the blood and expel same in the urine, at the same time restoring the kidneys to healthy, normal action.

We feel that a great many readers will be pleased to learn of this simple prescription, and knowing the ability of the physician whose formula it is, we do not hesitate to recommend it to any sufferer.

FULL PROGRAMME OF
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Record Entries Received, Record Preparations
Have Been Made, and a Record
Attendance Is Expected

All is in readiness for the opening of the Provincial Exhibition at the fair grounds on Tuesday afternoon next and never has such a continual round of instruction and amusement been provided at any such event previously held in the province. The grounds will be filled to overflowing with spectators, if present indications are not misled, and the weather holds good, while the entries in the various divisions are greatly in excess of anything ever before recorded here. Not only is the exhibition to surpass all its predecessors, but it is to set a high-water mark for its successors.

Secretary Smart stated to the Times today that he was confident of the complete success of the fair both from commercial, agricultural, educational and financial standpoints, as there had never been such interest centred on the previous provincial exhibitions as is being shown in connection with the present one.

The stock division record entries of the highest standard have been pouring into Mr. Smart's office for weeks past, and the same might be said of all other departments. All the agricultural divisions have attracted a large number of entries and a very fine and representative collection of products and stock has been supplied by the exhibitors. Nothing has been left undone to make the exhibition successful in every detail, and all tastes have been catered to regardless of the expense or work involved. When the fair is thrown open to the public on Tuesday morning the attendance of record crowds unless the weather god is unkindly disposed.

The full programme was completed to-day and will be in the hands of the public at the beginning of the week. It is as follows:

Tuesday, September 24th.

10 a. m.—Judging commences in all divisions.

10 a. m.—Gun Club shoot for Four Crown challenge cup.

3 p. m.—Formal opening and address by His Honor Jas. Dunsmuir, Lieut-Governor of British Columbia, from the front entrance to the main building.

4 p. m.—Inspection of the exhibits by His Honor, the Lieut-Governor and party. Band concert in the main building by the Fifth Regiment, R. C. A.

Instrumental melodies by the popular Watson children.

Wednesday, Farmers' Day.

10 a. m.—Judging of live stock.

11 a. m.—Demonstration in dairy matters by Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ontario, in the main building opposite the dairy department.

1130 a. m.—Stockmen's dinner in the main restaurant. All stockmen are cordially invited to procure cards at the secretary's office.

Afternoon.

1.30 p. m.—Grand parade of live stock in front of the grandstand. Buy a catalogue and a seat in the grandstand and watch the parade intelligently and comfortably.

2.30 p. m.—Horse races. No. 1, purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, 2.45 pace. Best three in five. No. 2, The Flash Purse, \$100; three furlongs. No. 3, The Ladies' Purse, \$150; half mile dash. No. 4, Farmers' race, one mile, \$50 and \$25. Farmers or farmers' sons to ride.

3 p. m.—Opening round of the rough-riding contest in the corral in front of the grandstand.

3.30 p. m.—Demonstration in Domestic Science by Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ontario, in the Ladies' Department in the main building.

The judging of light and heavy horses will be carried on whenever possible in front of the grandstand.

Heat, one mile on Mexican saddles. Dressed in native costume.

4.30 p. m.—Tug-of-war for Players' Challenge Cup. Directly opposite the grandstand. Victoria police winners in 1906.

Evening.

Side shows and attractions all day.

8 p. m.—Band concert in the main building by the band of the Fifth Regiment, R. C. A.; vocal solos by Miss Jennie Haughton Edmunds of Seattle, assisted by Mrs. Lucas Curtis, pianist. Musical selections by the Watson children.

Thursday, Citizens' Day.

10 a. m.—Judging of live stock (completed).

10 a. m.—Stock judging competition.

10.30 a. m.—Demonstration in milk testing and dairy matters, by Miss Laura Rose of Guelph, Ontario.

11 a. m.—Annual meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural Association in large tent in rear of the secretary's office.

Afternoon.

1 p. m.—Music furnished by the Fifth Regiment band.

1.30 p. m.—Grand parade of live stock. First prize; red ribbon denotes second prize; white ribbon denotes third prize, and red, white and blue streamers indicate championships. Buy a catalogue and follow the parade.

2.30 p. m.—Horse races. No. 1, Purse, \$200; 2.20 trot, 2.25 pace. Best three in five. No. 2, Grandstand purse selling, \$250. The winners to be sold at auction for \$200; 2 lbs. allowed for every \$100 less for \$200; 7 furlongs. No. 4, Victoria purse, \$200; one mile; 5 lbs. under scale. No. 5, B. C. colt race, the Driand cup and \$100. Trotting and pacing. Half-mile heats. Best two in three; for three-year-olds, to be foaled, trained and owned in British Columbia. The Driand cup is presented by L. Bates Van Dusen, proprietor of the Driand hotel, Victoria, and must be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily in succession, before becoming the property of the winner.

3.30 p. m.—Rough-riding competition

for championship of British Columbia.

3.30 p. m.—Baby show in the main building. Go and see the prettiest baby in British Columbia.

4 p. m.—Klutchman's race. Second heat.

4.30 p. m.—Tug-of-war.

Evening.

8 p. m.—Grand concert in the main building by the Fifth Regiment R. C. A. band. Vocal solos by Mrs. Jennie Haughton Edmunds, Seattle, assisted by Mrs. Lucas Curtis, pianist.

Friday, American Day.

10 a. m.—Demonstration in dairy matters in the main building, by Miss Laura Rose of Guelph, Ontario.

11 a. m.—Demonstration in domestic science by Miss Blanche Maddock, in the Ladies' Department.

11.30 a. m.—Demonstration in commercial fruit packing, in the main building.

Afternoon.

Music furnished during the afternoon and evening by Wagner's First Regiment Band of Seattle, Washington.

1.30 p. m.—Grand parade of live stock. prize winners, blue, first; red, second; white, third; red, white and blue, championship.

2.30 p. m.—Horse races. No. 1, Gentlemen's driving race. Cup and purse, \$200. To be divided, \$100, \$50 and \$50; trotting and pacing; best two in three, driven by owner, who must be an amateur driver. Horses must be owned three months by competitor prior to race, must not have competed in any other event this season or entered in any other event this season, and have no record. Hobbies barred.

No. 2, The A. B. C. Challenge Cup and purse, \$200. One mile, open to British Columbia bred horses. The A. B. C. Challenge Cup is presented by the American Brewing Company, through their agents, Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

B. C. for challenge cup, to be run at the annual exhibition at Victoria, B. C., and to be won three times by the same owner or the same horse. No. 3, The citizens' purse, \$150; three-quarter mile. No. 4, The Prince of Wales Handicap, purse \$200. One mile.

3.30 p. m.—Rough-riding competition for championship of B. C.

4 p. m.—Klutchman's race. Third heat. One mile.

4.30 p. m.—Tug-of-war.

Evening.

8 p. m.—Grand concert in the main building by the celebrated First Regiment Band of Seattle, under the leadership of Prof. Wagner. Don't miss this opportunity to hear these renowned musicians. Jennie Haughton Edmunds of Seattle, assisted by Mrs. Lucas Curtis, pianist.

Saturday, Children's Day.

Stock will remain on the grounds until after 4 p. m. to-day.

10.30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the B. C. Live Stock Association.

10.30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the B. C. Veterinary Association.

Afternoon.

1.30 p. m.—Grand parade of live stock in front of the grandstand.

2 p. m.—Horse races. No. 1, Purse \$200. Free-for-all; trotting or pacing; three in five. No. 2, Pony race, Purse \$150; 5-8 miles, for ponies 14-2 hands and under. No. 3, Tourist purse, selling, \$150; 5-8 mile. Selling price \$500; 2 lbs. off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race. No. 4, Running race, purse \$150. Conditions to be announced. No. 5, Indian race, Purse \$30. One mile, to be divided, \$15, \$10 and \$5.

3 p. m.—Final rounds in rough-riding competition.

3.30 p. m.—Final heat in the Klutchman's races.

Evening.

8 p. m.—Band concert in the main building.

God Save the King.

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Apart from its many claims to distinction as a truly representative exposition of British Columbia products, both industrial and agricultural, the many diversified divisions of domestic and other sciences, and true western entertainments, the exhibition will provide a big feast for the lovers of sport.

Four days of fast and interesting horse racing has been promised and a big prize list has been compiled which will serve as an irresistible incentive to the sportsmen who have entered their animals in the various events.

The broncho-busting contest will furnish entertainment not only for the horsemen but for everybody who loves exciting competitions.

Two additional prizes have been provided for the riders who can make their bronchos give the best exhibitions of bucking. Eight entries have been received up to the present, and more are expected before the list closes.

Among those who have promised to take part are John Richter, Keremeos, winner of belt for 1904; Joe Sampson, Douglas Lake; E. M. Ellison, Chilliwack; O. W. Walker, Monte Creek.

A car-load of wild bronchos has been shipped to the grounds from Chilliwack and there will be a dozen of them on hand for the opening day. As proof of the wildness that characterizes these animals, the association has offered to give any amateur the horse he rides on providing he stick on the back of one of the bronchos for ten minutes without losing his seat.

The Klutchman who will ride back in their picturesque garbs will, undoubtedly, provide one of the most entertaining and interesting features of the fair. It is a sight to arouse wonderment, these little women racing

their mounts at break-neck speed without a fall or swerve.

For the horse races over sixty American racers are expected to be in attendance on the opening day at the track, which will be Wednesday. In addition to these the best of British Columbia's fast-time trotters and runners have been entered, while the country east of the Rockies is also to be well represented. The programme is as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1907, at 2 p. m. Sharp.

Race No. 1—Purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, 2.45 pace; best three in five.

Race No. 2—The Flash Purse, \$100; 3 furlongs.

Race No. 3—The Ladies' Purse, \$150; 7-8 mile dash.

Race No. 4—The Directors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 5—Farmers' Race, (1 mile), purse, \$50 and \$25; farmers or farmers' sons to ride.

Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 2 p. m. Sharp.

Race No. 6—Purse, \$300; 2.30 trot, 2.35 pace; three in five.

Race No. 7—Grand Stand Purse Selling, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$200, 2 lbs. allowed for every \$100 less to \$200; 7 furlongs.

Race No. 8—The Visitors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 9—Victoria Purse, \$200; 1 mile; 5 lbs. under scale.

Race No. 10—B. C. colt race. The Driand Cup and \$100. Trotting and pacing, 1-2 mile heats; two in three; for 2-year-olds, to be foaled, trained and owned in British Columbia.

Race No. 11—Bates Van Dusen, proprietor of the Driand hotel, Victoria, and must be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily in succession, before becoming the property of the winner.

Friday, Sept. 27th, at 2 p. m. Sharp.

Race No. 12—Gentlemen's Driving Race, Cup and purse, \$200. To be divided, \$100, \$50 and \$50; trotting and pacing; best two in three, driven by owner, who must be an amateur driver. Horses must be owned three months by competitor prior to race, must not have competed in any other event this season or entered in any other event this season, and have no record. Hobbies barred.

Race No. 13—The Citizens' Purse, \$150; 3-4 mile.

Race No. 14—Prince of Wales Handicap, Purse, \$200; 1 mile.

Saturday, Sept. 28th, at 2 p. m. Sharp.

Race No. 15—Purse, \$500. Free for all, trotting and pacing; three in five.

Race No. 16—Pony race. Purse, \$150. Running 5-8 mile, for ponies 14-2 hands and under.

Race No. 17—Tourists' Purse, Selling, \$150; 5-8 mile. Selling price \$500; 2 lbs. off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race.

Race No. 18—Running race. Purse, \$150. Conditions to be announced.

Race No. 19—Indian race, running, Purse, \$50; 1 mile. To be divided, \$15, \$10 and \$5.

The tug-of-war contests will be in progress each day and prominent among them will be the struggle for the Player's Challenge Cup, presented by John Player, the English tobacco manufacturer, through the local agents, Turner, Beeton & Co. The cup is a very handsome one, and is valued at \$100. It was won in 1902 by the Royal Garrison Artillery, in 1903 by No. 5 Company, Fifth Regiment; in 1904 by the Royal Engineers, and last year by the Victoria Police Department. The policemen are in great trim and will make a great fight to retain the cup.

On Americans' Day, next Friday, the local police will pull representative teams from the Sound cities, and some very exciting and close contests are expected.

Among the miscellaneous prizes is a silver inscribed cup presented by Mayor Morley, which will be awarded to the largest family at the exhibition on Friday. The conditions are simple, namely, that the family must not exceed three generations and must present itself at the band-stand at 3.30 p. m. to be judged.

A splendid gramophone is also to be given to the "best looking baby" on the grounds, under 12 months of age. This is where Victoria's proud mothers will have an opportunity of competing with their visiting sisters.

The musical attractions which have been planned are calculated to furnish pleasant entertainment for all during the afternoons and evenings. The visitors can count on being entertained as well as instructed, and the management of the fair deserve credit for the satisfactory arrangements that have been made.

Every facility for reaching the city from outside points will be provided by the railroad and steamship companies and low rate excursions are announced from all points on the mainland. The E. & N. will run a double service of two trains a day, arriving at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., from Nanaimo and intervening stations, each day that the fair is in progress. Tickets will be good returning up to Sunday next.

From Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend reduced fares will be in operation and many hundreds are expected from each of these places. On Friday a special excursion will be run from the Sound cities and Port Townsend to convey the large crowds that are expected to attend the exhibition on that day. The day has been set aside as "Americans' Day," and every possible effort will be made to attract throngs of visitors from across the line.

Local hotel-keepers are anticipating an enormous rush of business in view of the fact that attention that the fair is attracting. Last day has been set aside as "Americans' Day," and every possible effort will be made to attract throngs of visitors from across the line.

The B. C. Electric Railway Company announce that a ten-minute service will be maintained on the Willows road line during the whole fair.

Rinderpest has been a periodical pestilence in Europe for the last thousand years, the worst visitation of it being in 1867.

DEVELOPING COAL
LANDS OF ALBERTA

A. C. Flumerfelt of Victoria and
H. N. Galer Have Purchased 7,000
Acres Near Lethbridge

A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, and H. N. Galer, of Coleman, Alberta, have started on what is to Alberta a highly important coal mining enterprise, the third to be developed by them in Alberta. Mr. Flumerfelt is president and Mr. Galer vice-president of the International Coal & Coke Company of Coleman, and occupy the same offices in the Alberta Coal Company of Lethbridge. Their third departure consists of a large area of coal lands near Lethbridge, which they recently acquired and which promises to become one of the most valuable in the province. They are just now beginning the development of this property and are now putting down a bore hole to determine the best location for the permanent shaft and operating plant. The plans for the latter have been prepared and the plant ordered, and it is the expectation that the property will become an important shipper in considerably less than a year's time. Mr. Galer is very enthusiastic over the property, and says he considers it the best he and his associates have ever taken up. "We purchased the Barnes mine and 7,000 acres of coal lands adjoining it," said Mr. Galer in speaking of the property. "The Barnes mine has been operated by Mr. Barnes for a number of years in a very small way, but it is developed sufficiently to prove that we have an excellent coal seam, similar to that of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, which produces the Galt coal and also that of the Diamond Coal Company; in fact there is not the slightest doubt that it is the same seam. It is about four and a half feet thick, lying flat, absolutely clean, very hard and coarse, and is one of the best domestic fuels in the country. The coal crops out along the river banks a distance of between four and five miles on our property, and it is therefore not a difficult matter to judge of its extent.

"It is our intention to push development work and install an up-to-date operating plant with all possible expedition. We are now producing from thirty to forty tons a day from the Barnes mine, and we have a boring machine at work to determine the best location for our permanent operating plant. We have also just completed the survey for a railway spur to connect with the C. P. R., which will be about five miles in length, extending from a point in the railway near Lethbridge to the main, which is about four miles north of Lethbridge, on the right bank of the Belly river, directly across the river from the Diamond mine.

"I believe this is the best coal proposition we have yet taken up, and that it will prove a most profitable one. The coal sells at present at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a ton, f. o. b. cars, and we hope to have the mine producing a large tonnage by next fall.

"I look for an ever increasing market for this class of coal in the province of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, and there is no doubt a large market can be developed in the states of Washington and Idaho. The domestic mines now producing in Alberta do not produce any more than enough to supply the present Canadian market, and with an annual immigration into these provinces of over 200,000, one can readily see the demand there will be for domestic coal.

"It is our intention to form a stock company called the Royal Collieries Limited, and to offer a small block of treasury shares for sale, which money will be used in equipping the mine with a first class plant and also in developing the mine. There will be no stock sold except treasury stock, and all the revenue received from the sale of the stock will be used, as I said, in developing the mine and installing an up-to-date coal producing plant, having for its object the cheap production of coal."

BABY'S DANGER.

More little lives are lost during the hot weather months than at any other time of the year. In the summer months little ones are the victims of diarrhoea, cholera, infantum, dysentery and stomach troubles. These come suddenly and without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay may mean death. During the hot weather months Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there is a young child. An occasional use of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles. Or if the troubles come unaware a prompt use of this medicine will bring the child through safely. Mrs. J. Renard, New Glasgow, Que., says: "I cannot speak too highly of Baby's Own Tablets. One of my children had a severe attack of diarrhoea when the Tablets promptly cured." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No satisfactory evidence of camels existing in a wild state has ever been produced. They have, in fact, been domesticated from the very earliest times.

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C. BARNACLE, Esq., London Univ.
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UPPER SCHOOL—Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond road.
LOWER SCHOOL—Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.

School re-opens Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 8.30 a. m.

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Elm and Oak Flat and Roll
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\$13.50 to \$34.
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**OILY
HAIR**

When the hair is too oily the reason is this: Near the root of each hair are two oil glands, known as the sebaceous glands. So long as the hair is in perfect health these glands automatically feed oil to the hair in such a way that all the oil is absorbed at once. When, however, disease attacks the roots, the hair is unable to take up the oil, which then appears on the scalp. With the use of Jones' Hair Restorer, the disease disappears, the roots of the hair resume their proper activity, the oil is distributed throughout the length of the hair and results in that beautiful glossiness which all desire, instead of that "oiliness" which

QUESTIONS FOR THE CITY COUNCIL

WILL AGAIN DISCUSS CONDEMNED BUILDINGS

Properly Already Destroyed May Lead to Legal Action—Petition Against Assessment

The city council will have two matters to consider on Monday night which may add to its burden of problems. One is a petition from the property-owners of Government street, protesting against assessment for the forthcoming re-paving of the street, and the other is a promise of legal proceedings through the city's action in destroying some property owned by Miss Parshall, without obtaining her sanction.

The first matter is likely to occasion considerable discussion and may result in delaying the improvement of the street. At a recent meeting the council decided that the property-owners should pay only half of the usual assessment on the work, as the present pavement was constructed to last ten years, and the assessment was spread over that period. The pavement, although it has only been laid for five years, is now worn out and the council decided that the property-owners could not be assessed for the whole period. It was, therefore, arranged that the property-owners should complete paying the remaining assessment on the present pavement and that they should pay for the last five years' assessment on the new pavement.

A new phase of the question will be brought up at Monday's meeting when a largely signed petition will be presented protesting against the assessment for the new pavement. The point raised by the petitioners is that the work of re-paving the street is purely a city's expense, and must be done at the city's expense. The petition is as follows:

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18th, 1907.
We, the undersigned owners of property fronting on Government street, hereby protest against the re-paving of said street under the local improvement system on the following grounds, viz.:

1. That the said street was paved under the local improvement system only five years ago, and the undersigned have paid or are still paying assessments in respect thereof.

2. That the said pavement at the time it was laid was estimated by the city authorities to be good for ten years, whereas at the present time only half that period has elapsed and the said pavement is in a state almost unfit for traffic, and the street generally in a worse condition than before it was laid.

3. That the work of re-paving the said street is a work of ordinary repair or maintenance, and as such should be done at the expense of the municipality generally, in accordance with section 256, subsection 6 of the "Municipal Clauses Act." The said sub-section is as follows: "(6) Nothing contained in the preceding sub-sections shall be construed to apply to any work of ordinary repair or maintenance, but all works constructed under the said preceding sub-sections shall thereafter be kept in good and sufficient state of repair at the expense of the municipality generally," and the undersigned contend that the said proposed work comes within the meaning of the sub-section and that it is not within the power of the city to make any further assessments upon the local improvement plan for carrying out the said work.

H. Dallas Helmecken, for the Five Sisters' Block.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce, C. W. Foster, provincial manager.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, per C. A. Holland.
Weller Bros.
For the Bank of Montreal, A. P. C. Galletly, manager Victoria branch.
Oscar Frome & Co., by their agent, A. W. Bridgman.
A. W. Bridgman.
Robt. Porter & Sons, Ltd.
M. E. Bell, by his attorney in fact, W. H. Langley.
C. A. Holland, A. E. McPhillips.
Jos. Sommers.
Mary Vernon, by her attorney in fact, A. W. Jones.
Chas. Hayward, pp. R. Hayward.
Lord George Hamilton, Lady Hamilton, per F. B. Pemberton.
E. Mahon, per F. B. Pemberton.
Lillian E. Russell McGowan, per F. B. Pemberton.
National Finance Company, Limited, per D. C. Reid.
B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Co.
H. Sichenbaum.
New England Hotel, M. Young.
L. Goodacre & Sons.
Anna Pitcock, by her agents, Helsterman & Co.
Rosa Selgenbaum, by her agents, Helsterman & Co.
Grace M. Parshall, by her agents, Helsterman & Co.
Wm. Wilson, pp. J. E. Wilson.
B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., agents for the Johnston estate, A. R. Wolfenden, manager.
Richard Hall.
E. J. Quaght.
Diana Irving, by her agent, A. W. Bridgman.
J. De Courcy O'Grady, by his agents, A. W. Bridgman.
John Barnard & Co.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.
The Royal Bank of Canada, Thos. R. Whitley, manager.
Henry Young & Co.
David Spencer, Limited, by D. Spencer, director.
Douglas Bros., per B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, agents.
C. W. Rogers.
Linnmore & Croker.
Meldram & Maloney.
Edward Musgrave, J. Musgrave, Lindley Crease, per J. Musgrave, agent.
T. N. Hibben & Co.
Brown & Cooper.
E. Crow Baker, pp. Arthur E. Haynes.
J. A. Sayward.

The threatened legal proceedings in connection with the destruction of the old buildings owned by Miss Parshall will come up in the form of a letter from her solicitors. The council will probably be asked to make good the damage, or to contest the case in the courts. It will be remembered that the council received a letter from Miss Parshall upon her return to the city, protesting against the destruction of the buildings, and stating that she had leased them and could not consent to their demolition. One of the buildings

had already been razed and the council took no further action. The contention to be raised by Miss Parshall is that the action of the council is illegal inasmuch as she was not consulted before the building was destroyed.

A motion will be introduced at the meeting to provide for the destruction of those buildings whose owners were given thirty days to demolish them, and have not yet done so. It is possible that discussion may take place in regard to this resolution in view of the legal correspondence referred to.

Among the other matters to be dealt with will be the sale of the James Bay lots. This question has already caused considerable dissension and acrimony among the members of the board and was left in a parlous state at the last meeting, after a long and wearisome discussion. Mayor Morley will probably introduce a motion to the effect, that the council should petition the Lieutenant-Governor in council for permission to sell the lots, as the city cannot dispose of the property unless consent is obtained and a pledge made that the money derived from the sale will be utilized for park purposes.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee will recommend that sewers be constructed between Springfield avenue and Russell street, and on Shakespeare road between North Pembroke street and Edmonton road. The committee will further recommend that the sidewalk on the east side of the James Bay causeway be raised and repaved so that it will be in good condition until a permanent concrete walk is laid next year. The Rock Bay water-front lot and the questions involved with it were considered by the committee and it is probable that a report will be presented upon this matter.

Ald. Fullerton will introduce the new fire prevention by-law which was recently drawn up by the city solicitors upon the recommendations of the fire wardens. The by-law is a consolidation of the present fire prevention by-laws, but does not include the explosive by-law which is, however, to be amalgamated with it at a later date.

CITY AND CONTROL OF WATERWORKS

May Take Referendum on Removing Management of Property to Board of Commissioners

Shortly before going to press this afternoon, notice was posted upon the municipal bulletin board by Ald. Fell in which he declares his intention of moving at Monday's meeting that the council submit the question of placing the city's waterworks in the hands of commissioners to the ratepayers, by referendum, at the next municipal election.

The motion reads as follows: "That the opinion of the electors be sought at the next municipal election upon the following questions, viz.:

"(1) Shall legislation be sought at the next provincial legislature to remove the control and management of the waterworks property of the city, the operation of waterworks and water supplies and the taxation therefrom, out of the jurisdiction of the city council and to place them in the hands of commissioners?"
"(2) Shall such commissioners be elected and hold office as follows, one to be appointed or named by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, one to be appointed or named by the chief justice of British Columbia for the time being, and one to be appointed or named by the property-owners of the city?"

Ald. Fell, when asked for a statement in respect to the above motion, refused to talk on it. "I will say nothing about it until it comes before the council," he said when questioned by a reporter.

The proposed change in the administration of the city's waterworks matters, upon which it is proposed to take the census of opinion at the election constitutes a new proposition in Victoria, although in some of the larger cities the government of waterworks affairs by commissioners is in practice. In the proposed method of election, Ald. Fell's suggestion differs materially from the plan which is followed in cities where commissioners are appointed. It will be noticed that two of the three appointees suggested are to be named by the provincial government and the chief justice, according to Ald. Fell's plan, while the city property-owners, who are, after all, more vitally interested than anybody else, are to appoint one.

By permission of Lt.-Col. Hall and officers of the Fifth Regiment, the band will play in Beacon Hill Park to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 5.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. has decided to put up a rent tent at the provincial fair, which opens on Tuesday next. The refreshment department will be organized by the ladies' auxiliary of that institution.

Miss Gladys Plinton, while walking along Broad street this morning, suddenly fell on the pavement in a severe fainting fit. She was removed in an automobile to St. Joseph's hospital and it was some hours before she regained consciousness. An inquiry at the hospital this afternoon elicited the fact that she was a little better.

Peace Negotiations at Casablanca Have Failed.

Paris, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced this afternoon that the peace negotiations at Casablanca with the hostile Moors have failed and that General Druide will resume the offensive.

BOYS DEVOUR FOWLS' FOOD.

In a case at Brenford in which an army pensioner was prosecuted for neglect, it was stated that his two little boys were wont to seize and ravenously devour stale crusts and broken bread before the fowls had a chance to get to them. The father was bound over.

JAPANESE ESCAPE FROM INDIANA

Six Were Being Deported But Fled, and Vessel is Fined \$600.

For allowing six Japanese who were deported on the steamer Indiana to escape, that vessel has been fined a sum of \$600. When the Indiana made her first trip to Vancouver from Honolulu with a cargo of Japanese, six of whom on board were discovered to be stowaways and were consequently held by Dr. Munro, the immigration officer of the Terminal City, for deportation, until such time as the Indiana should again reach these waters. As will be remembered, the Indiana again came from Honolulu with a further number of the brown men, and when she was on her return journey the Jap stowaways were placed on board. When the vessel reached Nanaimo the Japs, either through a lax watch or by surreptitious aid, made their escape from the vessel and landed on the shore. Since that time a few days ago they have not been heard of.

Dr. Milne, the Dominion immigration official in Victoria, was informed of the occurrence and at once placed the matter in the hands of the police. The Japs are now being searched for, and in the meantime, pending their capture, the Indiana has been fined \$600 and Dr. Milne has ordered her detention in Nanaimo, where there is a likelihood she will remain for some days until such time as an exhaustive search has been made.

MONUMENT TO BILL NYE.

American Press Humorists Raise Fund For That Purpose.

Los Angeles, Sept. 21.—The American press humorists closed their convention in this city with an entertainment in the auditorium, at which about one thousand dollars were taken in for the fund to erect a monument to "Bill Nye" at Laramie, Wyo.

FAR EAST CONCERNED.

Labor Troubles in This Province Arousing Interest.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking to-day says the labor troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East, where the problem now has arisen between China and Japan.

CONSIDERING RULES.

Railwaymen Are Now Engaged on Those Submitted by the Commission.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Representatives of the various branches of the Canadian railwaymen are in the city for the second time to consider the rules for the running of trains submitted to them by the railway commission. It will take about three weeks to finish the task. After the men get through, the officials of the railways will look over the rules.

NEW UNIVERSITY.

Manitoba Is Selecting New Site for Building to Be Erected.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Members of the Manitoba University commission to secure information as to improving the institution and to select new site and erect finer buildings were appointed to-day as follows: J. A. M. Aikins, K. C., chairman; Rev. C. B. Wilson, W. A. McIntyre, J. D. Cameron, John A. McRay, Rev. J. L. Gordon, Rev. A. A. Cherrier, W. Sanford Evans, secretary.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Regina-Bulyea Line of C. P. R. to Be Built at Once.

Brandon, Sept. 21.—John Bradley, who has finished the construction of the Great Northern into this city, has secured the contract for building the Regina-Bulyea line of the C. P. R. and commences operations at once. He is moving his entire outfit to Regina this week. The length of the new line is forty-five miles, and the cost is in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

BLAMES UNIONS.

Mr. Ishii Thinks They Are Cause of Feeling Against Japan.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Mr. Ishii, the representative of the Japanese foreign office, blames the Canadian labor unions for the feeling against Japanese labor. When asked if the cause of the trouble in the West was because his countrymen worked for less than the white men, Mr. Ishii replied in the negative, saying he knew many cases where they got as much as others. Mr. Ishii said he thought more Japanese would come to Canada.

IS MORE SEVERE.

Manitoba Politician Criticizes Socialists' Act at Banquet.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—In speaking of the incident at the labor banquet Wednesday, when some of those present refused to honor the toast to the king, Dr. McInnis said yesterday that he had been informed that those who kept their seats were Socialists. He has found that their act was disapproved by the great majority of those present. He stood by what he said at the banquet and further said: "Had I known at the time I spoke that they were Canadian citizens I would have been more severe in my criticisms."

AUTO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter Christie Wants to Meet Barney Oldfield.

Minneapolis, Sept. 20.—Walter Christie, who was seriously injured in an automobile race at Philadelphia two weeks ago, has offered Barney Oldfield \$1,000 if he will meet him next month at the Minneapolis-St. Paul course in a contest to determine the world's championship. Mr. Christie has been negotiating with the Minneapolis Club to arrange details of the race.

Tears have a functional duty like every other fluid in the body. The secretion of tears on the eye is beneficial. Their duty consists in washing thoroughly the sensitive eye, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work.

NANAIMO SOCIETY.

Interesting Personal Items From the Coal City.

Mrs. Grundy will be "at home" on Wednesday in honor of Miss Katherine Emily Hale, whose engagement has been announced to her son, Mr. E. Grundy, accountant in the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Some 50 or more local young people are rehearsing the Cupid in Postcard to be given in the Nanaimo opera house on Thursday and Friday nights.

Miss McMillan, of Ladysmith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of that place made her debut before the local musical world Monday evening in the concert given under the auspices of St. Andrew's church choir. She proved to have a voice of rare ability and was most enthusiastically received. The concert in every way was a big success.

Rev. Mr. Sandford and Mrs. Sandford, of Vancouver, are the guests of Mrs. W. Morton.

Miss Edith Booth is the guest of Vancouver friends.

Miss Hattie Morgan is visiting her brother, Dr. Morgan, at Alburquerque. A very pretty wedding occurred on Wednesday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Galloway, Vancouver, when their second daughter, Miss Isabel, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. James Miller McEwan, of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, who made a very pretty bridesmaid, and the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. William McEwan. The bridal couple left on Wednesday's boat for a tour of the Sound cities, and on their return will take up their residence in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Parish, of Winnipeg, who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Mason, have left for Los Angeles, where they will spend the winter. Mrs. Brownlee has returned from a four months' visit to Toronto and other Ontario points.

Misses Lizzie Woodman and Irene Rowley resumed their studies at the Columbian College at New Westminster.

Mrs. William Hopkins and daughter, Miss Alice Chapman, are visiting in Portland.

Mrs. C. J. Trawford and her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. S. Montgomery, of Ottawa, are visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hirst have returned from their honeymoon to take up their residence in the city.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Date Will Likely Be Fixed For November 14th at Next Cabinet Sitting.

(Special to the Times).
Ottawa, Sept. 21.—At the first meeting of the cabinet the date of calling parliament will be discussed. It will likely be November 14th.

CANNOT GET CARS.

Dakota Farmers Complain That Railroads Are Not Moving Vans.

Milbank, S. D., Sept. 20.—Grain men throughout the eastern half of South Dakota say they are unable to obtain enough cars to move the wheat crop. At some stations, though cars are plentiful, the railroads cannot furnish enough motive power to switch them, as the elevators are full and farmers are compelled to hold their wheat on the farms. At Corona and Willamette the railroads are refusing to take grain. Similar conditions prevail at Webster, Bristol and Andover. At Pierpont, Langford and Britton on the St. Paul road, cars loaded on September 4th still remain on the track.

ATTACKED BY DOG.

Bull Dog Tore Part of the Cheek Off a Young Boy.

St. Paul, Sept. 21.—Jas. Maetner, an eight-year-old son of a farmer of Little Canada, was taken to the city hospital last night with a part of his left cheek chewed off as a result of the attack of a dog. The physicians say the boy will recover unless blood poisoning or complications arise. It is not certain whether the dog was affected with rabies. He had gone to the barn, and while there a bull dog belonging to a farm and familiar with the boy attacked him. The parents attracted by his cry beat the dog off.

CANADA'S CONDITION.

H. Dunn, of Bradstreet's, Speaks of the Bright Outlook.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—H. Dunn, president of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, has just completed his first long visit to Canada, and in an interview says: "I am quite convinced that the outlook in no country in the world is so bright as it is in Canada at the present moment."

The distribution of several hundred millions of capital in connection with great railway undertakings to be carried out within the next few years will prevent this country feeling any reaction which may be experienced elsewhere.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Disasters Reported From Various Parts of the World.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Rumors of disaster to the world's wheat crop seem to grow like Jonah's gourd over night. Fresh damage was reported from India and Australia and reports of locusts in Argentina were confirmed with the news that they were moving south earlier than for years.

Cash wheat, early, sold for 10 to 11 cents over the September option. This seemed due to the demand by some of the western and Ontario millers rather than the export trade, for in spite of the advance of 17-8 to 2d. in Liverpool, our market was a little out of line. Some export orders, however, were worked over 11-3-1-2, which is the highest so far for export. At the close the advance of the day stood 1-7-4 for September; 17-8 to 2 cents for December, and 15-8 to 13-4 for May in Chicago. In Minneapolis the advance was 2-8 for September; 2-8 to 2-1-2 for May. During the morning Minneapolis May sold at 11-3-8, a new high record. In Winnipeg the advance was 1-4 13-8 for September and October; 1-4 13-8 for November and December, and 1 cent for May. There are rumors that the bulk of the old wheat now in store at Fort William is held by millers who refuse to sell, but this could not be confirmed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY

The Different Financial Agencies Submit Gratifying Reports Respecting Financial Situation

New York, Sept. 20.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Whether attributable to the improvement in the financial situation or because of favorable weather allowing crop development, there is a perceptibly better feeling in commercial lines. The retail trade has hardly been as brisk as desired because the warm weather has not permitted fall buying.

Still the volume of shipments is heavy and smaller markets are reporting the influence of completed harvest. There are still many cross-currents visible which prevent generalization, and enough irregularity to convince many observers that a quieting down of demand is not improbable. Collections as a whole are quieter, but there are more requests for renewals and some large manufacturing enterprises with profitable contracts on hand have received financial assistance to tide them over the tight money period.

The feeling in iron is better, inquiry manifesting itself, but the quotations are no firmer, some lines being lower. Further reductions have involved only a small volume of buying, and lead is also lower, with restriction of output on both metals actively in progress.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending September 19th numbers 179, against 172 last week, and 171 in the same week of 1906.

Canadian failures for the week numbers 40, as against 22 last week, and 26 a year ago.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending September 19th, aggregated 4,340,854 bushels, as against 4,381,166 bushels last week, and 4,677,522 bushels this week last year.

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly trade review to-morrow will say: Distribution of fall merchandise at retail increases steadily, except in some sections where the weather has been unfavorable. Jobbers are still forwarding large consignments of dry goods and other lines and reports from the interior indicate confidence in all sustained business for autumn and winter. Some interruption was caused by the religious observance, and there are still complaints of caution at eastern cities regarding future operations on account of the financial situation, but on the whole mercantile collections are more prompt. Manufacturers have orders on hand assuring active machinery deliveries for some months, while each week puts more agricultural products beyond the reach of early frosts.

WASP CAUSES FATALITY.
Mr. Edwin Boxall, a Brighton solicitor, aged 81, was talking from a carriage in a meadow at Henfield, Sussex, to his nephew, Mr. Boxall, K. C., recorder of Rye, when a wasp stung the horse, and the animal immediately bolted. The carriage was overturned, and Mr. Edwin Boxall killed.

DIED.

HARRISON.—At St. Joseph's hospital, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., Ed Harrison, J. P., the beloved husband of Elizabeth Harrison, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Deceased was a native of Hursfield, Cheshire, England.

The funeral will take place from the Masonic Temple on Monday, the 23rd inst. at 2 o'clock p. m., and from Christ Church Cathedral at 2 45 p. m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

BABY GIN DRINKER.

London Child Dies From Chronic Alcoholism.

Amazing evidence of a child drunkard's death through gin-poisoning was given at the inquest held at Wandsworth on Gladys Stalkes, aged three years and nine months, the daughter of a journeyman milkman, of Brookwood road, Southfields.

James Stalkes, the child's father, stated that she had good health down to August 2nd, when she was seized with sickness, but got over it. Next night she drank some gin, and was found unconscious in bed. The child had never tasted gin, or any other spirits, before to his knowledge. It was very rare for them to have gin in the house.

The Coroner—Your suggestion is that this child, not four years old, got this bottle from the mantel-shelf, uncorked it, and completely emptied it of neat gin, and put the bottle back? Yes, sir.

The mother stated that the child's life had been insured for three years. Noticing that the little one smelt of gin, she sent for the doctor. Witness thought that deceased must have taken some of the gin, gone to the bathroom, and diluted it with water.

Verdict: Died from an overdose of alcohol, but it is not known how administered.

FOOTBALL IN BURMA.

The Rangoon correspondent of the Altabad "Times" describes some exciting incidents in a football match at Insein between the Burma railways team, composed of guards and other employees, and a team from the Insein Police Training school. The railway men being short of one man a Burman player from Rangoon was taken to fill the gap. He proved a good right forward, and he spoilt several rushes of the opponents. That appeared to rouse the temper of the police team, and subsequent play turned out very rough.

One of the police players had to be forcibly put out of the field by the referee, and that incited him to set up other members of his team to attack the Burman player, who was badly fouled by one of the rival team.

The man who fouled the Burman was reprimanded for the action, and that resulted in a regular melee, dabs, sticks, and penknives being used by the mob who pursued the Burman into the compound of a European. The European police inspector in charge of the training school was one of the players, but was unable to control his men.

Geo. W. Harris, a former slave, died this week near Rowlandville, aged 113 years one month and 12 days. The birth record of the Harris family is said to have been accurately kept by the owners of the colored people who lived in Hartford county, Maryland. According to the record the maternal grandmother of Harris was 117 years old when she died. His mother died at the age of 121 years.

In proportion to its size, Britain has eight times as many miles of railway as the United States.

MONEY IN CANARIES.

More profitable than poultry. Experience unnecessary. We give advice free. Our new book, "Money in Canaries," with all about it. With book, send us one of our paper, a few coppers Bird Bait. Also, "How to Run Bait," "Bait and Baiting." Send us today; money or copper refunded if you buy birds from us. Birds shipped anywhere free. Write on below today.

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Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices, consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

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OF

Boots and Shoes

Ever seen in B. C., now on View at

1313 DOUGLAS ST.

60 Pairs Mens' High Leg Boots at	\$5.00
30 Pairs Mens' English Kip	\$3.00 to \$3.50
30 Pairs Mens' Box Calf Goodyear Bals	\$3.00
30 Pairs Mens' Box Calf Bals	\$2.50
30 Pairs Mens' Pat Colt Blucher	\$5.00 to \$5.50
30 Pairs Ladies' Pat Kid Blucher	\$5.00
30 Pairs Ladies' Vici Kid Blucher	\$4.50
30 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf Bals	\$3.00
60 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf Bals	\$2.50

OUR BOYS' BOOTS still at the front for wear and durability. Boston Snagproof Boots, also Maple Leaf Boots and Rubbers

James Maynard,

1313 Douglas St.,

Phone 1232 Odd Fellows' Block

THE RECORD BREAKING CUNARD LINERS

Mammoths Compared With Some of the Greatest Architectural and Engineering Triumphs in the World.

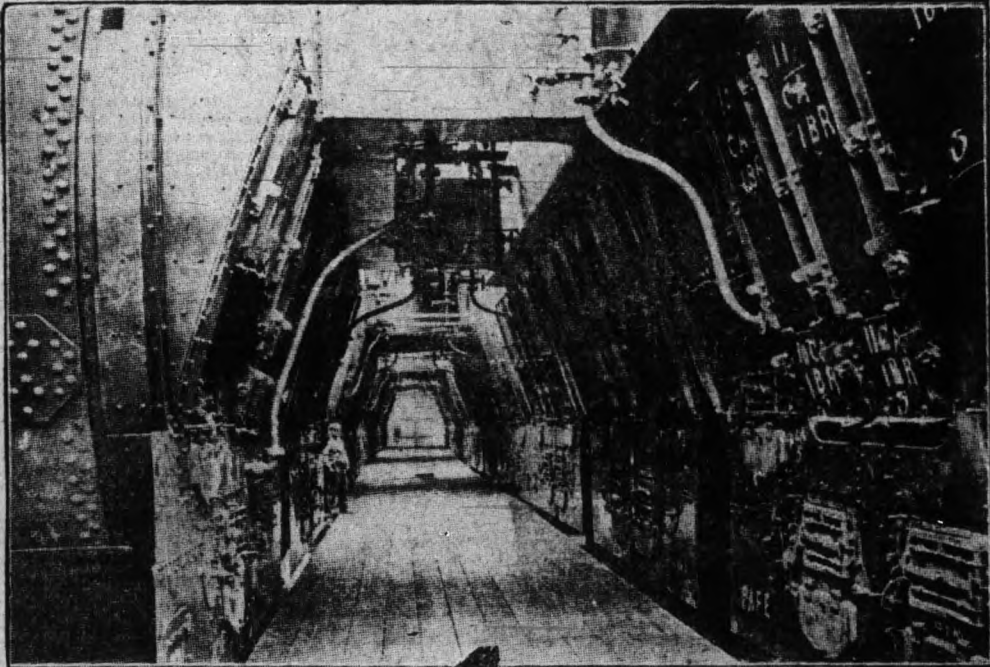
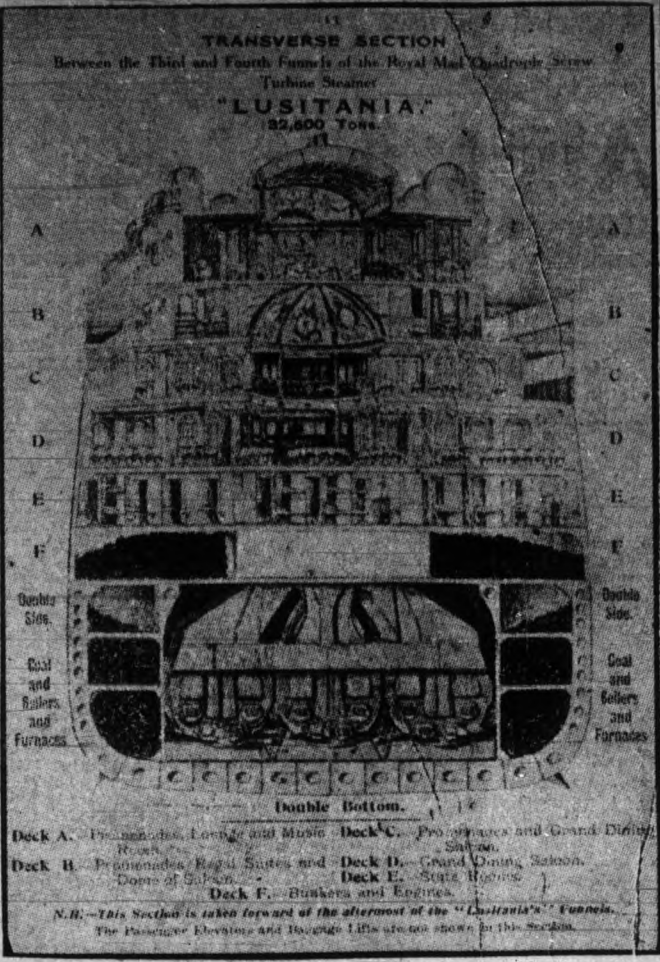
The Cunard liner Lusitania, which recently completed a record trip across the Atlantic, had perhaps proved a subject of more world wide interest than any craft that ever was launched. Some idea of her mammoth proportions can be gained from the accompanying pictures, although perhaps a contrast with some of the greatest architectural triumphs in the world will prove even more striking.

Placed along the terrace of the Houses of Parliament in London there would only be a small portion of the structure projecting at either end. Her funnels would rise higher than the building proper, while her mast would rise almost as high as the Clock Tower which contains the famous Big Ben. If she were placed in Northumberland avenue, one of London's broadest thoroughfares, she would crush the houses on either side, while her hull would rise parallel with the buildings. Contrasted with St. Peter's, Rome, and the adjacent vatican, she would run across the entire length of this magnificent structure, the largest cathedral in the world. Her masts would rise to a height only a little lower than the dome.

The Royal Palace, Stockholm, if placed in proximity to the liner would

mences to slope. The enormous dimensions and noble proportions of this historic edifice are known in many lands. The two vessels, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, if placed in line would completely block the waterway over which the Brooklyn suspension bridge is thrown. The bridge at the centre is 135 feet above the water level. The funnels of the Cunard liners are 155 feet from the funnels, while the mastsheads are 216 feet high.

The auditorium hotel and Annex in Chicago is the largest in the world, having no fewer than 2,000 guest rooms. Placed in contrast with the largest ship the masts of the latter would rise above the structure while the hull would cover the building from end to end. The funnels would rise to a level with the annex and fall little short in height of the main building. The Lusitania and the Mauretania are each 32,500 tons gross. Each vessel has four screws driven by turbine engines which have the power of 68,000 horses. Harnessed twenty-four abreast there would be no fewer than



SOME OF THE MAURETANIA'S BOILERS AND FURNACES.

appear comparatively insignificant. The building is the largest in Sweden. Were the Cunard placed lengthwise on one of the sides of the Great Pyramid, generally known as the "Sphinx," she would overlap it by many feet. This pyramid was the mausoleum of the great Egyptian Cheops of Dynasty IV. Its vertical height is 450 feet, and the base covers an area of 13 acres.

What, however, appears the most striking comparison from an American point of view is that with the Capitol at Washington. Were the Lusitania placed side by side with this building she would project on either side, while her funnels would rise parallel with the dome at the point where it com-

2,830 rows of horses which would extend from Somerset House, London, to Earl's Court, a distance of 3 and 2-4 miles. Were the horses harnessed tandem fashion the line of steeds would extend 99 miles—equal to more than the distance from Victoria to Vancouver. The turbines which propel the Mauretania contain 3,000,000 blades and these rotate four shafts, the united length of which is close upon 1,000 feet with a weight of about 250 tons, each shaft carrying from 17,000 to 18,000 horse power.

The Mauretania complies with the admiralty requirements as an armed cruiser and is fitted for an armament of twelve 6-inch guns. These guns

represent her offensive power. With the view of protection her rudder and both sets of steering gear are below the water line, and in the way of the engine and boiler rooms there are side bunkers, which, filled with coal, will be equivalent to an armor belt round the vulnerable part of the ship.

Both vessels are fully equipped with the latest devices in the way of wireless telegraphy.

The complete dimensions of the vessel are: length, 700 feet; breadth, 88 feet; depth to boat deck, 80 feet; draught fully loaded, 37 feet 6 inches; displacement on load draught, 45,000 tons; horse power of turbine engines, 68,000; height to top of funnels, 155 feet; height to mastsheads, 216 feet;

passenger accommodation, first class, 550; second class, 500 and third class, 1,800. Each vessel carries a crew of from 800 to 900.

JAPAN'S COMMERCE GROWS.

Capitalized Wealth of Country Is Now \$11,555,000,000.

Mr. Harrington, the acting English commercial attaché at Tokio, states in his annual report that the total import and export trade of Japan during 1906 amounted to \$408,945,500, an increase over the sum for the previous year (\$412,474,855) of \$16,571,855, or just above 4 per cent. There was at the same time a very great change in the balance of trade. The course of trade during the year was generally held to be favorable to Japan. For the first time since 1895 the exports exceeded the imports, and though the customs returns take no notice of "invisible imports and exports," the condition of affairs was regarded as facilitating the retention of specie in the country and the expansion of industries.

The very considerable increase in the export trade is looked upon as an indication of Japan's industrial expansion, and though the favorable balance of trade was due in part to a great decline in the imports which depressed that particular branch, the net result of the year's trade as a whole was regarded as encouraging. Several computations of the total wealth of Japan have from time to time been made. The most recent and probably the most satisfactory estimates place the capitalized wealth at approximately \$11,555,000,000, excluding Formosa. It is evident that there is room for a large expansion of Japanese aggregate wealth, even if she never approaches the considerable per capita wealth of other countries.

CORONER'S "CUSTOMER."

Man Who Has Saved Forty-Eight Lives and Recovered 104 Bodies.

George Little is the "best customer" the East London coroner ever had, according to the coroner himself.

He is a lighterman, is 48 years old, and has saved no fewer than 48 lives—one for every year—from drowning, and recovered 104 bodies from the water.

The 104th body formed the subject of an inquest held by Mr. Wynne Baxter at Poplar. Little gave evidence.

"You have been a regular customer of mine for years," said the coroner. "I don't know how many bodies you have picked up, but they would make quite a parliament. I should think, but they don't talk so much when you find them as they do here."

"He is known as the champion body-snatcher," remarked a juror.

Little, who is a thick-set man, disclaimed the honor of that title, when seen the other day at Bromley, on the ground that it might lead to misunderstanding.

"I am," he said, "the champion lifesaver. No other man in London, or this country, or in the world, has saved so many lives as I have."

"Look at these medals—eight of them, and all for saving life. Four of the medals and three clasps, as well as twelve certificates, have been presented to me by the Royal Humane Society, and the other four medals were presented to me by private individuals. No other man can show such a record as that."

THE SWISS NAVY.

References to the "Swiss Navy" are usually local; but ships of war once floated, and even fought, on the waters of the Lake of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy at the beginning of the fourteenth century maintained a number of war galleys on the lake, armed with rams and protected by turrets, and propelled by a crew of oarsmen varying in number from 40 to 72.

WHY DO WOMEN SUFFER?

Such pain and endure the torture of nervous headache when 25c. buys a sure cure like Nerviline. A few drops in sweetened water bring unfailing relief. You feel better at once, you're braced up, invigorated, headache goes away after one dose. The occasional use of Nerviline prevents indigestion and stomach disorders—keeps up health and strength. Every woman needs Nerviline and should use it too. In 25c. bottles everywhere.

The Discovery of Coolgardie Gold

A little over fifteen years ago that part of West Australia now known as Coolgardie was about as unpromising a spot as could be found "down under." The dreary sandhills, the lack of all vegetation, and absence of water contributed to make it—from the settler's or immigrant's point of view—a place to avoid. But what is uninviting to the husbandman or trader has been proved over and over again to be the Eldorado of the miner—at all events to the men who go forth as prospectors no country is too bleak or too barren, providing their provisions and water hold out. The question of commissariat must always be the main factor in these expeditions. On wandering away from civilization, calculations must always be made for the return journey. From the year 1885, when gold was discovered in the Kimberley district, there had been a steady stream of prospectors flocking to the mining community to fields wide apart—notably to Tilgarn, Pilbarra, Nullagine, and Ashburton. No sooner was a discovery announced, or a goldfield proclaimed, than miners flocked to the claim they were to work upon and flocked to the new field. In the wild hope of striking it rich, the migratory habits had a very unsettling effect upon the districts, but the feeling was general throughout the colony that the country was rich in minerals from north to south, and every able-bodied man wanted to annex a slice of it.

About September or October, 1892, two prospectors named Arthur Bayley and William Ford had explored the country eastward of Southern Cross for about 140 or 150 miles. They were in the track that Hunt and others had gone over without success, all enduring the greatest hardships. They seem to have been undaunted by the inhospitable bush, by the desert sand, and the waterless wastes, and to have pressed forward in the tropical sun almost to the limit of their provisions. Bayley had practically given up his quest and, with food running short and the difficulty of procuring water fit to drink facing him, was making for Perth—in the most dejected mood. It was at this moment, and quite unexpectedly, that his efforts were to be rewarded. Nature had guarded her treasure-house by buying it in a wilderness almost inaccessible to man, but at last the secret was to be wrested from her.

It had been given out that Bayley was disturbed in the night by the kicking of his horse, and going down to coax it into quietude stumbled over what at first he thought was a large stone, but which turned out to be a nugget of pure gold. Whether this is true or not, certain it is that he had now discovered a rich field of gold. With such rude implements as he had with him he smashed the quartz, and secured altogether about £2,000 value in gold. But although he had riches all round him he was running dangerously short of the necessities of life. He decided to return to Southern Cross, and there claim the reward for his discovery and secure the lease he was entitled to. This return journey, with all the dangers of bush and desert, and want of water, was accomplished with a light heart, and Bayley soon had the satisfaction of depositing his gold with and making out his claim to the warden, Mr. Finnelly.

The effect of this extraordinary rich discovery upon the country was sensational. Southern Cross, of course, had the first chance. Warden Finnelly decided to return with the discoverer, and it is an exaggeration to say that the whole population went with him. As soon as the news reached the wires miners from all parts of Australia made a rush for Coolgardie, and all sorts of humanity from the coast towns, Europe and America poured in. The scenes at the diggings will never be forgotten as a trial, and they took part in them. Tents and blanket shelters covered the dusty ground for miles, the occupants of which were of all nationalities. The earth was being bored in all directions by workers, skilled and unskilled, some with proper equipment, and others specking on hands and knees in the hope of dropping on a nugget. As usual, in all great gold rushes, the greatest difficulty was to keep order among the lawless. Bayley's claim was rushed on several occasions by an unruly mob, and some valuable specimens carried off. The government, however, was not idle, and as quickly as possible a police force was organized and dispatched. The water difficulty was a little later the means of weeding out the undesirables—2s. 6d. per gallon being the charge which could only be borne by those who came provided, and seeing their way to remain. Traders of all kinds were soon on the spot, not to mention the publican, and an immense trade was soon opened up with the coast towns—camels being imported to do the transport work. Perth, Adelaide, and Melbourne had been excited by the discovery. Now it was the turn of London. Speculators and company promoters arrived and syndicates were soon at work.

Bayley's lease was purchased by Eyster Brown, and once floated into a company. The development work which followed proved the mine to be immensely rich. Other successful properties were the Siberia, White Feather, Casman's, Bulong, Black Flag, and Broad Arrow. The discovery in the following May of the Londonderry, purchased by Lord Finlay for £100,000, and the Wealth of Nations, bought by speculators for £150,000, was followed by one of the wildest bursts of speculation known. No less than £50,000,000 of capital was subscribed, some of the ventures being of the wild-cat order. Properties were bought at ridiculous figures, sold at a profit, and then floated in London. The effect upon the colony was marvellous. The advertisement it received was such as to lift it from the position of a remote and almost unknown territory to that of one of the coming countries of the world. In the shortest space of time the population quadrupled, the revenue increased tenfold, and towns commenced to be built and industries started in areas where but for the gold the land would in all probability have remained unoccupied for a century. Quite as important was the increased prosperity and growth of the coast towns and harbors, and the attraction of shipping and fast mail boats from home and colonial ports. Such was the gold rush of 1892. That

many thousands are poorer and wiser for participating in the gamble is no doubt a fact, as must always be the case where people are led away by excitement, rather than knowledge, into paths they know nothing about. But both here in England and in all parts of Australia, a great number of families owe their affluence and position to a lucky stroke of the pick.

RUSSIA, A GIGANTIC MADHOUSE.

Dr. Dillon, in his Contemporary article on foreign affairs, prints a striking picture of the situation in Russia drawn by a Slav pen in the Novoye Vremya. When you take up the newspapers of the present day an astonishing sight meets your eye. Unfold a map of our colossal fatherland, and with the journal in your hand glance at the countless dots with which the map is studded. They can note cities, towns, villages. From nearly each one of those spots twinkles a spark; here it is a bomb which has burst, there it is a revolver bullet that has found its billet, in another place it is volleys from rifles and field guns. See, there a bright, bluish burn in smoke—it is the mansion of landowners, the huts of peasants that are burned to ashes. And everywhere long lines of coffins are moving; they contain the remains of the people the revolutionists have executed, have the bodies of those whom the authorities have put to death, every day you read in the papers a very long martyrology of the slain. It is just as in war time. In south war is even now being waged. The revolutionists are the assailants, the government is defending itself, retreating a little, evacuating positions, giving way, and it is a ruthless combat. You watch this struggle, you listen to it with alarm and heart-burning, and little by little your moral sense gets blunted, you grow accustomed to it. It is but a short time since a sensational murder would have moved and horrified you, but now you daily read how in one city a police officer was howled into fragments by a mob, how in another the revolutionists executed two women for giving evidence in a court of law, putting eighty-two bullets through their bodies, in a third how they bound the condemned persons to a tree and fired ten bullets each into them.

"And in the Baltic provinces the population will soon be diminished by a half because it is being attacked on two sides. At the same time the prisons and the hospitals are filled to overflowing with arrested or wounded persons. You are perhaps somewhat excited and aroused by the latest mass massacre, whereby in a couple of minutes 108 people were crippled, maimed, killed. But that effect is due to the circumstance that until now emancipatory murders were not carried out on a scale so grandiose. But you will soon be used even to that. And instantly a revolution will have been accomplished in yourself, the prospect of which would have dismayed you a short time ago. Your sentiments of pity, fellow feeling, tenderness are being gradually atrophied while the wild animal instincts which lay latent under the culture of ages are being aroused together with all the fateful force of hereditary and are stifling even your clearness of consciousness, so that you fail to see that Russia is becoming a gigantic madhouse. And all the horror of the situation is here, in the fact that Russia is irresistibly moving towards the wild beast state, toward forgetfulness of elementary morality. Look at today's political murders, and you are struck by the aimlessness of their ferocity. What, for instance, can have been the object of firing eighty bullets into two women, when a couple would have sufficed? That is the orgy of murder, the lust of destruction. What a feeling of exquisite cruelty must have prompted the action of those who, having condemned certain men to death, bound and gagged them, played the comedy of a trial, and then quietly shot them in turn, causing them to die not once, but ten times. And is it ferocious to annihilate a hundred persons in order to kill one man whose death is desired? • • • Very soon madness will become as common a sight in Russia as murder is. Many cases of it have been noted already, while the streets of a policeman in Moscow began to fire indiscriminately along the street without any visible cause. Arrested, he was found to be suffering from an acute fit of madness. Nor is it to be wondered at. For many months, going his rounds he went in expectation of death, and the apprehension became unendurable he went mad."

"But there is a danger much greater still. • • • The young generation is growing up among the horrible scenes of murders and executions. • • • Habit is a terrible force, and our impulsive and fickle youth has already contracted it. Hence we are witnesses of unprovoked slights; armed schoolboys pillage safes; boys of fifteen and sixteen years throw bombs, and even children hire themselves out as assassins for money. A short time ago in the Baltic provinces a political murder was committed. The assassin turned out to be a boy of fifteen, who had received fifty roubles (about five guineas) earned money for the job! He was eager to do the killing because he was eager to buy a bicycle. All this looks like a magnificent nightmare. • • • Russia bids fair to become a realm of two-footed wild beasts."

LINK WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The death took place at Galashiels recently, where he has resided for the greater part of his life, of Mr. James Bell, a tailor, in his 103rd year. Born in the Berwickshire village of Earlieston in 1805, Mr. Bell spent his early days in Belkirk, and he recollected having seen the great handball match at Carterhaugh, taken part in by Hog, the Ettrick shepherd, and at which the nobility of the district, including the Duke of Buccleuch and also Sir Walter Scott, then sheriff of the county, were interested spectators. He also frequently saw Sir Walter in Belkirk. Bell went to Galashiels eighty-seven years ago, and witnessed the great expansion of the tweed trade, which has made the fame of the town world-wide.

VIRULENT HAY FEVER.

Hay Fever promises this year to be very severe and many are already suffering. The most positive cure is "Catarrhosone," which destroys the germ and gives immediate relief. Cures quickly. Sold by all dealers. \$1.00 for two months' treatment.

FROM ALTER TO SCAFFOLD.

Plotter Against Czar's Life Married Before Execution.

A curiously grim request on the part of Purkin, one of the men condemned to death for plotting against the Czar, was granted by the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg on Sunday. Purkin desired that before being executed he might be allowed to get married. As his plea was that it was to legitimize his child, the authorities, after some hesitation, granted the request.

The execution of the three condemned men, Lieut. Nikitenko and MM. Pudkin and Naoumoff, took place at dawn on Tuesday, in a wood on the shore of the Finnish Gulf. The prisoners were calm to the last.

Up to Monday the general belief was that they would be reprieved, especially by as their relations had petitioned the Czar. The mother of Lieut. Nikitenko implored the Czarina to forgive her son. A priest married M. Purkin in prison to the lady to whom before he was only civilly married.

Lieut. Nikitenko's last letter to his mother is infinitely touching, enjoining her not to petition for his pardon. "Farewell, precious beloved, darling little mother," he writes. "Remember me. I kiss you a thousand times. I am strong and peaceful and so shall die."

It is understood that before permission for Purkin's marriage was given the matter was submitted to the Czar, who with the Czarina, paid a visit to St. Petersburg on Sunday.

This was his Majesty's first appearance in his capital since he opened the Duma in May, 1906, and most extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure his safety. He travelled in his yacht to the Nicolai bridge over the Neva, whence he and the Empress drove in an open carriage along the Neva quay to the British Embassy, and across the immense drill ground Field of Mars to the cathedral.

This route was absolutely empty save for the gendarmes and police. Every window and door had been ordered to be closed, even those of the British Embassy and those of the houses lying between the quay and the cathedral, but that are not in a street along which the Czar drove.

No one was allowed on a balcony. Across the Field of Mars there was a double line of troops, with colors and picturesque old-time gait uniforms. Masses of troops surrounded the cathedral, and all the streets near were closed to traffic.

Even the carriages of guests and those in uniform were often stopped and inspected, the police demanding passes. This was no unnecessary precaution when one remembers the attempt on Mr. Stolypin and other cases, where assassins masqueraded in the uniform of army or naval officers.

An egg weighing 5½ oz. was laid by a hen belonging to Mr. Clift, of 28 Mariaa road, Mitcham.

"77"

Seventy-seven
for Grip and

COLDS

The best remedy for a Cold is Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"; because it goes direct to the sick spot, without disturbing the rest of the system; because it checks a fresh Cold at once; because it breaks up a stubborn Cold, that hangs on; because "77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets, that fits the vest pocket, handy to carry—easy to take—can do no harm.

All dealers sell it, most of them recommend it, 25c.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Established 50 Years.

Callard & Bowser's
Butter-Scotch

"Really
Wholesome Confectionery."

A sweet treat for all, and may be given with confidence to the youngest child.

In paper packets and tin boxes—various sizes.

Manufactured in London, W.C.

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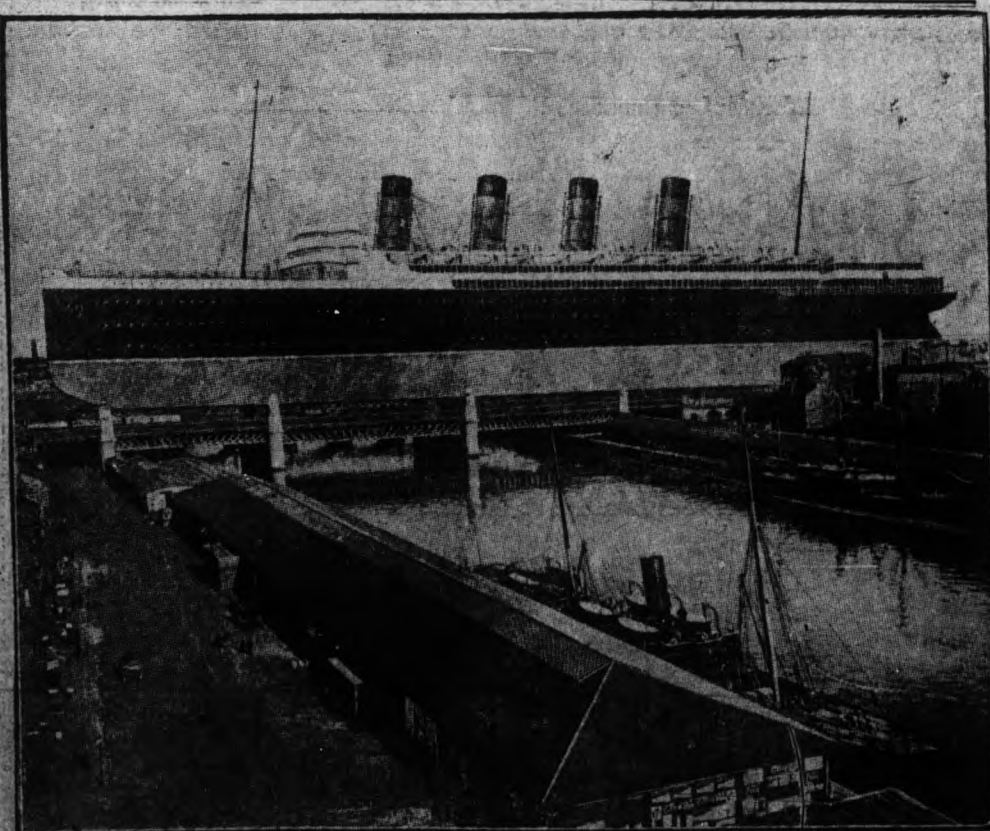
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LUSITANIA AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAY BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

The birthplace of the Lusitania is the shipyard of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., Clydebank. Here the Clyde is wider than at Glasgow, where it would be altogether impossible to turn the ship in the river. The roadway shown on the left is the celebrated Broomielaw, and at the adjacent wharf are berthed the well known coastwise steamers of Messrs. G. and J. Burns, Ltd.



Killed in Mimic War.

A dramatic and exciting cavalry charge, unfortunately attended by fatal results, took place during manoeuvres on the Berkshire Downs.

Private Lewis, of the 2nd Lancs, has succumbed to injuries received during the charge, and twenty non-commissioned officers and men have been sent to Aldershot for treatment in hospital. Several of the men are seriously hurt. A corporal-major of the Life Guards has a thigh broken, several have injured backs, and all are badly bruised. Several horses were cut and killed.

The disaster occurred in a curious manner. Two brigades of cavalry, under command of General Byng (Lancs Brigade) and Colonel Fenwick (Household Cavalry Brigade) had been searching for one another for three days over a range of three counties. Suddenly and simultaneously they discovered one another on Saturday morning.

Both forces, which were each about 1,000 strong, were at that moment, unknown to each other, ascending Weathercock Hill from opposite sides. The scouts of both forces met on the very crest, and galloped back in wild dismay, shouting a warning. It was too late, however, and before the brigade realized what had happened they were facing one another at a distance of a few hundred yards.

The brigades rode at one another cheering wildly. Squadrons became separated and charged anything and everything, until the whole plateau became alive with a melee of 2,000 battle-mad horsemen.

It was a thrilling and realistic battle-scene—as like “the real thing” as has ever been seen at manoeuvres. When the “rally” sounded and the troops reformed, twenty or more disabled soldiers lay on the ground.

General French and his staff had a narrow escape. They were caught between the two lines of charging horsemen and had to spur hard to gain a place of safety. As it was several of the staff officers were hustled by the galloping troops.

The regiments which took part in the charge were the 5th, 16th, and 21st Lancs, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards.

The Red Kaid.

For the second time in one week the Moorish cavalry has flung itself upon the machinery of the French invaders. It seems to have been a gallant, a picturesque, and a futile performance. And yet in the history of war, the cavalry charge deserves to stand beside the ride of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and of the cuirassiers at Sedan. The Light Brigade and the cuirassiers, it is true, actually reached the enemy's lines, but that was before the days of the magazine rifle. But the really typical Arab touch in the whole story says the London Daily News, is the incident of the Kaid, who charged at the head of his men, clad in red, and remained alone on a ridge when they had retired, challenging the shrapnel to destroy him. The history of the Arab race is full of such incidents. Even the Crusaders, who were not wont to be generous to the reputation of “infidels,” learned to respect the chivalry of paynim knights, and to the impartial modern historian Saladin is an incomparably more admirable figure than the brave but cruel Coeur de Lion. But with all its appeal to the imagination, this reckless gallantry of the Arab is none the less of a piece with his ineffectiveness. He is satisfied to be brave; the successful races are those which prefer to achieve. A people which can display such magnificent qualities of daring and self-sacrifice at a crisis deserves a better fate than conquest. But the tragedy is that the Arab keeps his great qualities for a crisis. He can deserve victory; he cannot organize it. He can die for independence; he will not work for it. The pity of it all is that if these Arabs possessed the wisdom to organize their state on any orderly plan, even on a rigidly Mohammedan plan, these unhappy interventions would be unnecessary. For that they lack the consecutive thought, the steadfast will. But despite their inability to break the French lines, we do not yet see how this episode is to end. While they remain on the coast the French can secure themselves against the fanatical waves which break on them from the interior. If they do venture to invade the interior, they will need a large army and a costly commissariat, and above all they will out themselves off from the powerful aid of the fleet's guns.

Warship Orders.

Although there is at present a lull in the construction of vessels for the mercantile marine, builders of warships are likely to be busy for months to come. Apart from the work in hand and the order for twelve torpedo-boats which was placed by the Admiralty this week, several British firms have just secured important contracts from foreign governments.

An order for two submarine boats for Japan has been given to Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Barrow. These vessels are to be of the Holland type, and are somewhat similar in design to the “C” class now being added to the British navy. Three battleships and

two armored cruisers for Brazil are to be built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and by Vickers, while two powerful cruisers, with turbine engines, for the Argentine navy are to be constructed by the former firm and engineered by the latter. The Vickers Company have also secured the order for two battleships for China, which is also in the market for twenty shallow-draught gunboats for patrol service on the Yangtze-Kiang, the announcement being made that tenders from British firms will receive favorable consideration.

Tenders are also out for the thirty-three knot destroyers, provision for which has been made in this year's navy estimates, and shipbuilders on the Admiralty list have just been asked to tender for the construction of the torpedo-boats which are to form the basis of the new Australian navy. A dozen vessels are to be ordered at present—eight twenty-six knot destroyers and four twenty-five knot torpedo-boats. The majority of them are to be taken down and shipped to Australia in sections.

The British Army.

The entire British army establishment comprises 87,174 men, and they cost the nation £26,621,000, nearly £3 per man. British troops in India are not included. Of this large total, as a return of army expenditure just issued shows, 482,049 are troops—including militia, yeomanry, and volunteers—available for field service at home only. There are 233,501 regulars at home; available for field service at home or abroad, and the total of regular troops, including army reserve, is 308,321.

North Sea Manoeuvres.

During October a series of important operations is to be carried out in the North Sea. These will be under the direction of Lord Charles Beresford, and the Channel fleet, the Atlantic fleet, and the Home division of the Home fleet will take part in them. So far as is known, the manoeuvres will extend over about a fortnight. Beyond that a war game is to be played as realistically as possible, little is ascertainable about the plans of operations. In the service, however, they will be watched with keen interest, because it will be the first time Lord Charles has had so many ships to play with. The last big combined manoeuvres were directed by Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, admittedly one of the greatest living masters of sea-craft, and there will be an opportunity of contrasting his methods with those of his popular successor. But even “Charles B.” critics must admit that he has always shown energy and initiative in handling ships when scope for this has been given him.

New Naval Gun Record.

H. M. S. Berwick, first-class armored cruiser, belonging to the Portsmouth division of the Home fleet, has secured what is claimed to be this year's gunnery record of the entire navy. While at target practice with the 12-pounder light quick-firers, eight guns averaged eight hits per minute, the best achievement being that of a gun which fired nine rounds in 45 seconds and scored nine hits. The first ship of the navy in last year's gunnery tests with 12-pounders put in just over seven hits per minute.

Echo of Mafeking.

A three-inch, seven-pounder gun, dated 1873, which saw a great deal of service in Cape Colony in various operations against native tribes while in the hands of the Bechuanaland Border Police, and was last used by the British South Africa Company's police in their advance to the relief of Mafeking in 1896, has been presented by the British South Africa Company to General Baden-Powell, and it is understood, will be handed over by him to the Charities as a memento of the siege and relief of Mafeking.

Military Balloons.

The old balloon shed at Aldershot, if now obsolete for its original purpose of inflating balloons with gas and then housing them till required for military purposes, has at least served as a foundation for repartees at question time in the House of Commons, says a military correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Haldane informed Mr. Lea that the shed was not constructed for anything of the dirigible nature. It is now over twenty-four years ago since the first attempt in aerial navigation was made by Count Renard—in collaboration with Krebs—with his dirigible balloon La France. Many others have since been made; some with partial success, others doomed to failure. M. Julliot, in 1902, may be accredited with having created a more or less dirigible war balloon. M. Lebaudy, however, in October, 1905, made very great strides in aeronautics when he carried out a reconnaissance in his air-ship, named after himself, between Toul and Nancy. The Germans have been trying hard to outdo the French in their attempts at perfecting a useful air machine. The trials carried out on the 25th of last July between Tegel and Berlin were at the time considered eminently satisfactory. Twelve and a half miles an hour against the wind was registered. The velocity of the contrary air current was, however, not stated. During the present month things have not moved

in the same vein, and many faults have been detected. Next October, however, they expect to have a new machine ready with greater stability and a more powerful motor. Colonel Gadke thinks that, as engines of war, there is little to fear from balloons, as far as the present generation is concerned, except, of course, for purposes of reconnaissance, when they will be invaluable. He imagines that they will in time diminish the insular character of England, so far as being able to destroy her warships by dropping bombs and explosives thereon. It seems, therefore, strange, in view of the above facts, and the inordinate desire of map nations to excel in trying to produce a dirigible balloon, which must of necessity be of an elevated nature, that we, as a nation, should have wasted time and money in building a useless shed apparently only suitable to the common or circular pattern. I fancy the true reason why this building has now been relegated to workshops of all sorts is not on account of its insufficiency of housing power, but because balloons, when inflated therein, had no power of ascending therefrom. This was due, I imagine, to the proximity of some lately constructed and rather contiguous buildings.

Governor Assassinated.

We have been supplied with a copy of a letter sent home by a naval officer, describing a memorable visit to Wuhu, says the Naval and Military Record. The writer says:

I have just got back from Anking. I think I told you in my last letter I had been up there with the consul, calling on the governor, who asked all sorts of funny questions. On our arrival at Wuhu from Anking the consul went to shore, and I was preparing to go to Nanking on the Monday, when the consul came off on Sunday and told me the governor at Anking had been shot by revolutionaries, who had seized the town; so we sailed and left that night at 6 p. m., and steaming all night got there at 9 a. m. Only 106 miles, but a tremendous current all the way against us. I did not expect to be back again so soon, as it was only five days since I had been there before. The danger was that the revolutionaries would massacre all the missionaries. The Chinese government sent up 4,000 soldiers, most of them arriving after I arrived. The missionaries were very glad to see us, and I gave them a red flag for day and night signals, and told them we were all ready to land. If they required us all they had to do was to show the red flag.

We should have had the light from the soldiers had not captured the murderer at the time, and beheaded him at once. The governor is dead, dying one hour after he was shot. I stayed five days and then left. Just arrived back. All was quiet again. I believe Anking is called Nanking at the end of this month. We had a grateful note from the missionaries to-day for our prompt arrival. I was not ordered to go, but went on my own initiative, as I knew it would be anxious work for them; and as it turned out we were the first ship to arrive, and the only man-of-war, except two Chinese men-of-war, who passed Wuhu three hours before I did at Anking. The steamers on the river must have wondered what was the matter, as we had a six-foot flame from the tops of two funnels, and going for all she was worth.

A Prodigy's Views.

So much nonsense, for and against, has been written about the “musical prodigy” that it is refreshing to read an illustrated article, in the September number of the Pall Mall Magazine, which is nothing more or less than a series of disconnected and amusing extracts from the diary of little Miss Vivien Chartres. We quote the following extract:

We are going to Italy, where I was born. . . . The English officers from the warship Irresistible came to fetch us in a little steamer. I saw the cannons. And I telegraphed wireless telegraphs to where I liked. The sailor who did it for me made it crackle and make great white lights. I telegraphed to London: “Love to papa.”

As there are no wires, one can telegraph anywhere, even to heaven. I asked the sailor, and he said, certainly. I also asked if God answered. He said: Yes, but not by wireless; other ways.

Naval Concentration.

“Results of British Naval Concentration” is the subject of an article in the August second number of the North American Review, by Mr. Archibald S. Hurd. He says: “Force of circumstances has compelled the British authorities to admit that British naval power can no longer be world-wide, as in the days when Great Britain held absolute supremacy in commerce. Competition in naval armaments in local waters, with the United States on the one hand and Japan on the other, was admitted to be not only hopeless, but unnecessary, and even dangerous to the mutual interests of those countries. It was argued that both these powers had given their cordial adherence to the principles of political and commercial liberty, in support of which British naval forces in the Far East and in the Far East had been employed. The Republic of the Far West and the monarchy of the Far East had risen to a sense of their responsibilities in their own immediately adjacent waters, and in perfect reliance on the good faith of the two nations, Great Britain handed over to them naval sway in the Atlantic and South Pacific. To-day there are two Monroe doctrines: in the Far West the United States stands guard, and in the Far East Japan, for her own preservation, and, as events will show shortly, with the consent of all the powers of the world, is taking upon herself a similar responsibility.”

New Factor in Warfare.

An English inventor is now making rapid strides in perfecting his new machine for receiving and transmitting wireless vibrations. We, as a nation, have so long been outdistanced by our Continental neighbors in the matter of modern inventions connected with dirigible balloons, wireless telegraphs, etc., remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, that we must congratulate ourselves on no longer playing the role

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Just follow the directions—
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feeling better every day.

of Silent Sister in electrical progress.

Mr. H. Grindell Matthews, of Boxhill-on-Sea, has for some time been working on a machine which will carry out the duties of wireless telephony and act as a detector as well. Up to the present he has carried out successfully his trials in transmitting messages on land and sea up to a distance of seven and three-quarter miles. The inventor hopes that this record will shortly be increased to fifteen miles at least. The difference between his system and that of the Marconi and kindred groups is that his electrical waves are not affected or hindered by any undulations, funny questions which may happen to intervene between the receiving and transmitting instruments. The earth's surface is not used in any way; neither are altitudes essential.

Although, perhaps, from a naval point of view, this new invention will be of greater importance; still it cannot be doubted that it will also be of immense value to, and have far-reaching results in, the sister service. Communication at sea can be carried on between submarines. Torpedoes can be directed with unerring nicety, and floating mines exploded at a time most opportune to the occasion. The invention also threatens to do away with further construction of vessels of the destroyer class. In fact, the question of the utility of nets, as at present used for their protection, will form a subject for serious consideration. The 15 pounds of striking pressure, as now required for the explosion of a torpedo on impact, will no longer be a necessity, as a wave of electrical vibration will overcome this.

From an army point of view constant communication and connection can be carried on, not only with bases, but also with parallel columns marching on given points. Bridges, culverts, and railways can be destroyed at any given moment by connecting a detonator to the receiver wherever laid. The machine is of the portable pattern, and weighs half a pound, or forty pounds. It can thus be carried on a coolie's back, or on that of a sheep, where such animals are used for transport purposes, as in Tibet. The apparatus, when perfected, should become a potent factor in modern warfare.

**WHY WOMEN HAVE COARSE
ROUGH, SALLOW SKIN**

BECAUSE POOR DIGESTION AND IMPROPER ELIMINATION HAVE CLOGGED THE STOMACH.

Womanly beauty is largely the outward expression of health. Every woman with pale cheeks and poor complexion needs medicine—needs a potent tonic to regulate her system.

To tone up the stomach—to insure good digestion—give new life and vitality to the whole system—where is there a remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

Dr. Hamilton's Pills enable you to eat what you like—their correct constitution—make nourishing blood—instill force and vim into a run-down system. The sailor who did it for me made it crackle and make great white lights. I telegraphed to London: “Love to papa.”

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PREFERRED TO WAIT.

Bride of One Hundred Marries Man of One Hundred and One.

At last Mr. John Burden is a happy man. He is only 101, and has just been married on his birthday to Miss Rose-McGuire, the sweetheart of his youth, who hails from Preston, Lancashire. As our readers are well aware, the pair were lovers in youth, but they were separated, and now at length their happiness has been crowned as they enter on their second century. The centenarians were married, in the presence of a large, cheering and admiring crowd, at Nashville, Tennessee, United States. According to a report from Nashville the ceremony was performed in a tent erected over the spot where the two kept secret trysts when John Quincy Adams was president of the United States. Centenarian marriages, if we are to believe the New York newspapers, have been rather frequent of late, but upon reading the reports attentively, one has invariably noticed that the aged bride or bridegroom attributed his or her robust health and comparative youthfulness to the regular use of somebody's breakfast food or patent medicine, the name of which is duly given, and this fact has created a doubt regarding the authenticity of these matrimonial announcements. But Mr. Burden and Miss McGuire do not belong to that class. The old man has been twice a widower, but, says the account, the lady, “though she had many chances,” preferred to wait for the man of her choice. Mr. Burden admits being an inveterate smoker, beginning at the age of 17, and never ceasing so far as he recollects from that time to the present. Neither does he attribute his longevity to temperance. He has always “liked a drop of beer with his dinner,” and has occasionally attended beer feasts. Both hope to live a good many years still, and Mr. Burden says he does not feel a day older than 50. The bride blushingly refused to be interviewed, saying that Mr. Burden could say enough for himself and her too.

THE GREAT SAS-KATCH-E-WAN.

Let us have rivers for young men, men thin in the flank and hard of leg. All America to-day whistles with fat. Let us cry, we of this America, behold our most amazing fat, our bulk, our immensity—thinking of no better thing to boast than bigness. Yet this Sas-katch-e-wan, with the wilderness still in its legs, youth still in its eye, still tell us that bulk is not strength, but its opposite, that it spells coming weakness. Wherefore, let us who do not care for rose-leaves, or turbots' tongues, or for the stealing of other people's millions, get us to Sas-katch-e-wan.

For there is still upon this continent another Missouri. It rises in the snow and ends in the ice, and in its crooked arms it holds an empire. Few men now know the Sas-katch-e-wan throughout all its length. Two hundred and thirty-six years ago it was that the Hudson's Bay Company began to know it, studying it in the speech of the wild tribes who came down with cargoes of furs. These red men, the Salteux, the Assiniboines, the Crees, the Piegans, the Slaves, told the white men of a vast, meandering waterway, leading deliberately out toward the west, running backward and forward, east and west, north and south, with the open and obvious purpose of showing all corners of a new empire to men in search of empire. That was the Missouri of the north, and from the first it has been competitor of our Missouri.

As for this Sas-katch-e-wan, it passes through a country still belonging to the young men. The story of a young world lies along its shores. And while we may be young—why not? If we may still run and exult, then why not? And even if we be old, will not the winds of Sas-katch-e-wan, as of yore, wash out a strong man's sins? Why should not our young men dream dreams? Emerson Hough in Outing.

PATHEPIC LITTLE TRAGEDY.

A poorly-clad and unknown boy who wore a woman's blouse in place of a shirt and a pair of tattered football knickerbockers, was run over by a motor bus in Bethnal Green. Trotting along behind him he suddenly darted out in front of the bus, which passed over his chest.

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NEWS
OF THEMOTHER
LAND

Tuberculosis in Ireland.

Even the vital statistics talk politics in Ireland. There is no declining birth-rate; it is the drain of emigration which outbalances the excess of births over deaths. The infant mortality is much lower in Ireland than in England. Illegitimacy, fairly common in Protestant Ulster, is practically unknown in Catholic Connaught. The figures tell in short of a race which has lost neither its vigor nor its care for its children, nor its right morality. The one grim feature of the record published is the appalling prevalence of tuberculosis in Ireland as compared with England. The death-rate is higher than it was forty years ago, and it compares with that of England at 2.7 with 1.6. Mr. Bryce, in advocating the Laborers' Housing Bill, made a reference to the connection between the disease and the artificial poverty of Ireland, which the opposition was pleased to receive with scepticism and indignation. In these figures lies his justification. The miserable diet of the western peasant, and, above all, his mud shanty, are the explanation of the prevalence of tuberculosis. The airiest and insanitary cabin, with its earthen floor, its cramped space, and its tiny sealed-up window, is the natural breeding-place of tuberculosis. That cabin in its turn is the outcome of a system of land tenure which allowed the landlord to wring a tribute from the peasant for the use of the bare soil, and imposed neither by the law nor custom the obligation to build or to improve. A disease which has reached these terrible proportions under these conditions is as much the direct outcome of politics as agarian crime or emigration itself.

Ladies' Revolver Club.

A shooting club for ladies, to which a hundred, including several M. P.'s wives, belong, and which was recently opened at 18 Regent street, is so successful that it is already making extensions.

On joining, a member first learns the mechanism of a weapon, and then is helped by a tutor.

"Women are rapidly learning the use of revolvers," said an official of the club to a press representative. "They realize that they are just as liable as men to be called upon to protect themselves against burglars. Hitherto, there have been no facilities whereby a woman could learn to shoot, unless she went into the country. That is why we organized this club."

"Twenty per cent. of our members are women of title. They drop in for a few minutes practice every day or so, and now we are so busy that ranges of which there are eight, have often to be booked in advance. Every month we have a competition by fifteen women. They have twenty-four shots each. Out of a possible 120, the average woman scores 80. If any burglar is ever aimed at by one of our members he is as good as dead."

"We have thirty kinds of automatic and repeating rifles and pistols, so as to make our members versatile enough to use any weapon in case of an emergency."

Eton Mystery.

Etonians all over the world will learn with surprise that the famous block on which many of them have been swished has been stolen, seriously or in a poke, from the headmaster's room. No trace of it has been found. It dates back to 1770, and has many historic names cut on it.

The theft has been kept secret, and it is believed that the police have not been informed. Shortly after it was stolen another was put in its place, and one not perfectly familiar with the old block would scarcely notice that the famous one is missing.

It is said to have been taken on the night preceding the holidays. The difficulty of removing so great a weight from an upstairs room to which unprivileged access seems impossible from inside or outside adds to the mystery. The doors of the headmaster's room are kept locked after school hours. One door leads into Upper School and the other into a room where the King's scholars assemble for prayers. A press representative has discovered that a boy could from the schoolyard climb up the stonework at the corner of the enclosure near the school office, and reaching the narrow ledge below Upper School windows could walk along it until he came to the window of the headmaster's room. If this window were left open, an athletic boy could quite easily enter. He could cut the block into two pieces and pass it out of the window to a companion waiting below. The stonework has marks on it, as if someone had climbed up.

Eton swishing blocks have been stolen before. In 1826, the day after a boat race against Westminster, three old Etonians stole one. In 1863, Lewis, a Colleger, stole the old Lower School block. This was returned to the headmaster in 1881. About 1877, an Oppidan stole the block that replaced it. It was a stone to pieces which were nailed under the table in his room, and were not discovered till he had time to remove them. They were afterwards joined and taken to London.

House-Top Chase.

The town of Tralee in County Kerry, was thrown into a state of great excitement during the early hours of one morning recently by the antics of a man who was discovered running along the house-tops in Lower Bridge street, shouting like a maniac and hurling bricks, slates and tiles at all who came within range.

Alarmed by the noise, a large number of the townspeople rushed from their beds and gathered in the street below. The police and the fire escape arrived on the scene and an exciting chase ensued.

For three hours the maniac remained on the roofs, running from house-top to house-top with extraordinary nimbleness, and throwing missiles at his pursuers. Finally, while taking aim at a head thrust through a skylight, he overbalanced and slid down the roof. A constable seized hold of him just in time to save him from being dashed to the pavement of a back-yard 70 feet below.

He was secured and taken to the police barracks, where he gave his name as Thomas Giffin, Ballinskelligs, Cahirciveen. It is stated that the man recently failed in his examination for the police and his mind became unhinged.

Anti-Corset Campaign.

"The old-fashioned stay was a real evil," says the British Medical Journal. "It compressed the sides of the chest, made room for itself at the expense of the liver, and was altogether a most unhealthy contrivance. But though there are, of course, a certain number of foolish women, young and old, who still make themselves miserable, especially post-prandially, by wearing their things too tight, the average woman, at any rate of the well-to-do classes, is sensible on the subject."

"It may be doubted, too, whether those who argue that all clothes should be suspended from the shoulders really have science on their side. All shoulder dress-hanging arrangements pull as much forward as backward, and thus tend, unless the back muscles are kept constantly in action, to throw the pectoral muscles out of action, and to contract the chest by rendering full inspirations impossible."

Fun At a Beauty Show.

The Southern season has one outstanding feature each year—its beauty show—which came off the other night amid a scene of boisterous hilarity.

Of the one hundred lady competitors only twenty had sufficient confidence to face the judges, the majority of the majority is exposable when it is borne in mind that the judges consisted of an audience of 4,000.

Mocking laughter, varied by cheers and shy giggles from the girls, met the manager's introductory remark "that most of the ladies needed no eulogy from him."

First came the blondes. One was a little girl with curls down her back, the next had grizzly hair, and the third was a comely maiden with long faxen curls, wearing a white dress almost to her ankles, adorned with a blue sash. Gentle approval met one and two, but three met with a roar of applause which at once proclaimed her the winner. A fourth competitor was almost forgotten.

When the brunettes "paraded" the fun, waxed fast and furious, and the audience were not sparing in their comments. One maiden who came forward was met with a roar of laughter. She immediately ducked her head and disappeared. Others felt the same inclination. Ultimately the winners were declared to be Carlotta Cross, West-cliff, blonde, and Helen Grant, Kensington, brunette.

Famous Jail-Breaker.

James Lynchhaun, the most famous prison-breaker of the past decade, whose extradition from America on a charge of being a fugitive after conviction for attempted murder in Ireland, was refused by the United States Supreme Court in 1894, was returned to America after having braved the police and the danger of arrest by visiting his old home on Achill Island.

Lynchhaun's career is a romance. It may be summarized thus:

Born in Achill about 1859.

Settled in Galway as school teacher. Served in Manchester and Liverpool police.

Steward to Mrs. McDonnell, Achill. Dismissed, assaulted her, and fled.

Arrested and sent on a car with police to Westport.

Escaped on way and was at large three months.

Caught, tried, and sentenced for life in 1885.

Escaped from Maryborough prison, 1902.

Recaptured in Indianapolis in 1903. Set free by U. S. law, 1904.

The Mayo News states that Lynchhaun during his holiday visit to Achill was recognized only by few outside his immediate family circle. He visited Westport also and spent a considerable time with former acquaintances. Some time ago a postcard was received from him—he was then in Denmark—stating that he was on his way back to America.

One of Lynchhaun's first orders when he joined the Manchester police was to hunt for himself, as he was wanted in connection with a charge which caused his flight from Ireland. It was after being a leader of irreconcilables and of Mayo eviction fighters that he appeared as steward to Mrs. McDonnell. It was alleged that as an

act of vengeance for his dismissal he set fire to her stables, and when she rushed out, attacked her savagely, bit her, tore out an eye, and flung her into the burning building. She recovered to give evidence against him.

He escaped from the car and two policemen on the way to Westport fell by jumping handcuffed, when one of the men leant over to ask the other for a light. His later arrest was said to be due only to his wish that a hard-up friend might get the reward of £100 offered.

His escape from Maryborough was due to the unfinished state of the prison. The exit to the roof was insecure, and Lynchhaun noted this. His cell door had a white indicator to show when it was bolted. He plugged the socket of the lock-bolt, so that it did not shut, but counterfeited the white indicator by a piece of leaf from a book. He made up his bed to look as if he were asleep, crept out to the roof, slid down a pipe, and climbed the wall by help of planks used by the builders. During the futile search for him for many months afterwards several unfortunate people, including a clergyman at the Oval, were arrested or detained by police owing to their resemblance to the prisoner.

By following the tracks of his wife and child, detectives traced Lynchhaun to Pittsburgh, Cleveland (where he escaped though his house was closely watched), and Chicago (where he was recognized one day by Mr. Davitt). He was finally found ill in bed in a house in Indianapolis.

Britain's demand for extradition led to proceedings through various courts. The Supreme court at Washington in the end decided that his crime was in the nature of a political one, an act incidental to the attempt to overthrow landism. Accordingly he could not be surrendered.

For London's Parliams.

Hall Caine has answered Professor Beers of Yale, whose accusation that English drama is dead and English dramatists, if tested, couldn't produce anything worth staging, comes just at a time to provide the newspapers with a sensational topic for discussion. Hall Caine, dramatically as is his custom, introduced in answering Professor Beers, a scheme for the regeneration of England's Dr. Parkhurst, and in answering Professor Beers Caine said:

"In America a professor thinks the English drama is dead because he can't see it. Well, many persons don't see obvious things. I once knew a man who passed through Trafalgar square every morning for 30 years, without once seeing the lions at the foot of Nelson's monument, for the poor body was blind."

"English drama is not dead and is not dying. On the contrary, the old Shakespeare, who was born before Shakespeare, is still alive and likely to marry another wife and have another large family. In other words, I think English drama in the future will be the pulp and platform of the people from which the great questions of life will be discussed; and that the theatre of the future will be a great forum without ceasing to be a place of entertainment."

While Hall Caine's dramas do not enthuse English critics, his sociological views command the widest attention. Hall Caine, who has been studying the problem feminine, believes he has found the solution, unintentionally, while playing the part of Father Vaughan, in his vehement protests against the smart set. Caine sets the task for himself of telling society what it ought to do in his new play, which is not yet staged. He is testily in earnest, and when he preaches all England listens.

When asked what he would do in a practical way to meet the tragedy of fallen women, he said:

"I should ask rich men for their millions that I might build or lease or rent the largest and the finest mansions for a home or refuge. I should place it in the heart of London, in the center of gravity of the kingdom. I wished to reform, and face to face with the soul markets which I expected to destroy. If these places were gorgeous, my home should be golden; if they blazed with electric light and drew mobs to their doors by music and singing and dancing, so, should mine. There should be no difference between their houses and my house save one. Theirs should be the devil's and mine should be God's."

Asked how he would manage so strange an institution, Caine said, vehemently:

"As this would be a woman's movement, I should have women at the heart thereof. I should call idle women from their boudoirs and women of fashion and frivolity away from their card tables, race courses and restaurants to take turns in the refuge that would be open night and day. Having started my social crusade with rich men's millions, by the aid of the best women, but without the expectation of any help from parliament, I should try to find the right man to head."

"The man I want to head my crusade must be without a stain on his escutcheon, well born, well taught, with the heart of a lion, and the soul of a god, a nobleman, if possible, that no lady of rank may be unwilling to serve his banner, a gentleman that no poor girl may be afraid to come to him in her trouble, a martyr that no failure can frighten, no ingratitude dishearten, no temptation galsay."

There is Caine's scheme in a nutshell. All England is discussion it, although some newspapers flunk the subject as too delicate to discuss publicly. Hall Caine says himself that America, as well as England, ought to take up the discussion, which is more important to society than The Hague conference.

Soap has been known to the world for 3,000 years.

VOICES HEARD IN
THE CANADIAN WILDS

By HAROLD BEGGIE, in the London Chronicle.

The gentle, reflective, and sentimental traveler from the Old World, as no journey across the intolerable distances of Canada, becomes gradually conscious of three separate voices. There is the voice of the people, the voice of the politicians, and the voice of the land itself. This trinity of tongues makes a new and thoughtful music in his soul. It sets the tide of his hollowness, and governs the labyrinthine wanderings of his dreams. It is a music which permeates and saturates the soul, and one to whose rhythm all his future reflections will march to the camp fires of death.

The Voice of the People.

First, because it is so strange to European ears, and because it is so full of the hues of dawn, the glad, cold freshness of mountain air and the dance of summer sunlight on rejoicing waters, gives to the language of the people. It is the language of hope, the language of a youthful people setting forth with songs to adventure, discovery, and win. The barefoot mudlarking boy, fishing on the river bank, the deep-chested Lumber Jack singing in the forest, the girl laughing in the scented orchard, and the bearded Scots settler driving his plough across the virgin prairie, speak to their souls in this comfortable language of hope. There is scarce a man breathing Canadian air who does not dream of fortune. Certainly, for no man here is so ruffled and grooved as lodged about in England. He can throw down a task-to-day to eat good fare with other tools to-morrow. His strong arms are the desire of capital, and he serves capital only to lay up for himself treasure enough to become himself a master man. In this high-hearted young world the fear of disaster, the monotony of old age, the monotony of a life's servitude, tyrannical and fright no strong-limbed woman's son. From every province comes the despairful cry of capital for the broad backs and swinging arms of labor. The proud literature of every province is the story of men who begin with nothing and live, presently, with the flourish of prosperity. Every morning the nation opens its windows to the surprise of a new dawn and a fuller horizon. There is no veil across the face of speculation and no embargo laid on dreams. The driver of a rig, by a lucky deal in real estate, may become a millionaire.

This is the language of the people, the happy language of hope. He who gives ear to it, and ponders it, learns to think new thoughts concerning the land laws of England. For the joy of Canada and the strength of Canada lie in the free unhindered happiness of her country people, her folk farmers, stockkeepers, and wheat growers—who own the land they serve. Life is good in Canada because to the poorest of her children hope sings a madrigal in the fields, and fortune blews a clarion from the dawn of her mountain tops.

Voice of the Politicians.

The language of the politicians is the language of problems. Here, as in the Mother Country, there are problems big and threatening. Here, as in the Old Country, the threat comes not from the dregs of an unemployable mass, but from an aristocracy of labor, from hard-thinking and resolute workmen, determined to control the nation's policy. The language of those who thus control is not always a wise one, and seldom is it beautiful, with sweetness and light. It is often the language of a hectoring and godless selfishness, the language of men who care nothing for refinement and learning, and who measure all existence by the standard of a workman's wage. They oppose the coming to the borders of scores of good and workless men from that Mother Country whose sword got for us all the goodly land of Canada, and whose navy protects the present denizens from an instant destruction. It is the language of Dives in corduroy, of narrowness, of a loud and an irreligious selfishness, but it is the language of which capital itself has spelled the lexicon. A brutal and a selfish capital is the enemy of society. The industrial population in this country—unfortunately, and to the shame of British finance, employed largely by American capital—are fighting a national battle for high wages against employers whom they cannot trust. Tell them that Canada pleads from the St. Lawrence to the islands round about Vancouver, for the salvation of development, and they retort that the capitalist is not clamoring for labor, but for cheap labor. The capitalist they regard as their enemy. And yet, with protesting lips, they help them to a population little more than that of London scattered over a territory only a little less vast than the whole of Europe, shoving with all its might its shoulder against the sea-gates of this new and all but empty continent, to keep out not only Asiatic labor, but the poor little overplus of labor from the protecting Mother Country.

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FACTS ABOUT THE OCEAN.

The oceans occupy three-fourths of the surface of the earth. A mile down in the sea the water has a pressure of a ton to every square inch. If a box 6 feet deep was filled with sea water, which was then allowed to evaporate, there would be two inches of salt left in the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 400 feet thick covering the bottom. In case all the water should evaporate. In many places, especially in the Far North, the water freezes from the bottom upward.

Waves are deceptive things. To look at them one would gather the impression that the whole water travelled. This, however, is not so. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. In great storms waves are sometimes 40 feet high, and their crests travel fifty miles an hour, the base of a wave (the distance from valley to valley), is considered as being fifteen times the height of the wave. Therefore a wave 25 feet high would have a base extending 375 feet. The force of waves breaking on the shore is seventeen tons to the square inch. —Tit-Bits.

Voice of the Land.

Last of all, and most enduring of all, is the language of the land itself. This Dominion of nearly four million square miles, this cathedral country of enormous forests, immeasurable plains, gigantic waters, and Olympian mountains declares, as no other land I have visited, the majesty and power of the earth's Creator. It appeals the human soul with the sense of eternity. In the huddled cities dotting this enormous vast men are dreaming golden dreams of fortune and success, or weaving cunning webs of political materialism, and as they dream, and as they weave round about the dreary middle-life of their feverish day stands the great steadfast earth, uttering the eternal rebuke of its Maker—"What shall I profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

If it is the lonely leap of her saffron-

colored waters from the violet mists of pine-clad mountain sides, the rock-tern thunder of her steady-falling torrents, the splendid rush of her slanting rapids, the wonderful width of her endless rivers, and the dazzling magnificence of her storm-swift lakes; it is these moving waters, more than the awful rescue and the passionate indifference of her mountains, more than the terrible silence of her forests and the aching monotony of her prairie which daunt the soul with the thought of eternity. Since the dawn of creation these waters have leapt like a trumpet from the lips of the mountain side; since the dawn of creation these tempestuous lakes have tossed their plumes in the air; since the dawn of creation these spacious rivers have flowed with sovran beauty to the sea; and ten thousand years hence the land will still be filled with their music, as it was in the beginning, before the coming of the Red Indian, before the birth of man.

The everlastingness of this great and moving water brings a hush to the soul. Across its noble and eternal music the song of hope and the monotony of politics sound like the mutterings of a sleeping child. The traveler looks up to the mountains and feels the power of God; he looks across the unbroken circle of the prairie, and peers into the endless night of primeval forest, and shrinks from the slow and inhuman action of purposeless time; but when he stands in the hush of his own soul, and beholds from a mountain crag the tremendous spectacle of these mighty waters rolling evermore, his heart cries out like a child for the protection of a father, and he knows that it is only as a child, with all humility, unselfishness, and in utter reverence that he can dare to walk through the hidden distances of eternity into the ultimate presence of God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth.

A WORKER'S PARADISE.

Once more we draw our reader's attention to a comparative picture of "Protection and Prosperity" and "Free Trade and Unemployment." We have already pointed the contrast many times, and we shall continue to enforce its lessons until it is borne in upon the majority of the workers of this country that scientific protection is the workers' safeguard, and free trade is a fool's paradise. This time the plain tale of protectionist prosperity comes from Wisconsin, and it applies not only to every part of the United States in the mass, but to the west and north-west of Canada likewise. Mr. Cham-blain's ideal of "two jobs for each man" has been derided by the free traders, but in the American Northwest, under a tariff far higher than English tariff reformers have ever proposed, it works out almost literally in practice.

There every man willing to work is snapped up by eager employers. Here thousands of skilled mechanics are now tramping the streets in a desperate search for the work which they cannot find. There the masters compete for the services of the men. Here scores of workers struggle for every vacant place. There wages rise from high to higher. Here we have tens of thousands of men who are anxious to obtain living wages of 21 to 30 shillings a week. In North America the "dignity of labor" is a phrase with a meaning, for, protected from unfair foreign competition by a sound tariff wall, the workman can hold up his head like an independent man who is worthy of his hire and knows he can get a fair price for his labor. But what is the "dignity of labor" to the huge army of a quarter of a million workless workers of Great Britain? In the face of this truly astonishing contrast, is it not strange that free traders should still coolly advise us to stop where we are, for fear worse befall us—London Express.

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If it is the lonely leap of her saffron-



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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

AN ERRING GREAT MAN'S PUNISHMENT.

The International Sunday-school Lesson for September 22nd is, "The Death of Moses" Deut. 34:1-12.

By William T. Ellis.

The notion that sin is not sin in a great man is one of the most dangerous fallacies of the times. Of late it has received many severe jolts, and voices are everywhere being raised for the punishment of the richest and most powerful lawbreakers. It has recently come out that two noted prisoners of the American government have been only nominally such; they have lived in comfortable apartments, instead of in common cells; they have been permitted to go driving daily, to attend baseball games, and to have free intercourse with their friends. A notorious murderer in a New York jail is permitted to purchase many special privileges by his wealth.

This is scandalous, and rank injustice, of course. Yet this sort of thing, which is now coming to the light as never before, marks all lands and all ages. The rich and the powerful have not been held rigidly to account, as have the poor and the weak. Man's law is inequitable; human justice is not blind. A well known English weekly has long maintained a column of parallel citations of the inequalities of current administration of the law. All these flagrant violations of the spirit of justice are being resented to-day as never before, because of the world's quickened conscience and keener sense of right.

A Law-Giver's Offense. At this particular moment it is wholesome and opportune that such a large percentage of English-speaking people, especially of those of teachable years, should be called to consider a Sunday school lesson dealing with the sin of the greatest figure in the world's history prior to the beginning of the Christian era, and admittedly one of the greatest characters of all time. Moses was the deliverer of Israel from Egypt. He was the leader who brought it up to the borders of its promised land. His teaching shaped the national character. Upon the laws which he formulated most of the civil codes of Christendom are to-day based.

He was the leader who brought it up to the borders of its promised land. His teaching shaped the national character. Upon the laws which he formulated most of the civil codes of Christendom are to-day based.

But he had sinned; and in punishment he was kept out of the promised land. The complaining of the Children of Israel had angered him, so that he smote the rock at Meribah, when bidden by Jehovah to draw water for the thirsty. As the one hundred and third psalm has it:

"They angered him also at the waters of Meribah, So that it went ill with Moses for their sakes; Because they were rebellious against his spirit And he spoke unadvisedly with his lips."

The great commentator, Alexander MacLaren, touching upon the exclusion of Moses from Canaan for an exhibition of hasty temper, well observes: "People say, 'A heavy penalty for a small offense.' Yes; but an offense of Moses could not be a small offense. Noblesse oblige! The higher a man rises in communion with God and the more glorious the message and office which are put into his hands, the more intolerable in him is the slightest deflection from the loftiest level. A splash of mud, that would never be seen on a navvy's clothes, stains the white satin of a bride or the embroidered garment of a noble. And to a little sin done by a loftily endowed and inspired man ceases to be small."

Trouble From the Tongue. The loosely-vagabond tongues that are causing half the world's misery should be admonished by this tragic story. It was simply for speaking unadvisedly with his lips that Moses was punished. One would be false to the needs of the times who failed to stress right here. The tongue is the most wicked member of the body. It commits more crimes, and worse, than the mailed fist. The pistols and daggers of all the world's assassins do not inflict the injury upon humankind that is wrought by idle and malicious tongues.

Mr. Respectability excuses his fits of temper, with their harsh speech, as merely "his way." That "way" shut Moses out of the promised land. Mrs. Society thinks it clever to say cruel things about her neighbors; there is more malice in polished drawing-room gossip than in back-fence billingsgate. Both wreck lives and break hearts. Mean words, suspicious words, gossiping words, may all properly be excoriated from the mountain top whence Moses looked, with longing vision, upon the land which his feet would never press; all because he indulged a moment's anger and hot speech. What a suggestion of the "Canans" out of which we are all kept by the offenses of that unruly evil!

The Passing of a Great Man. The newspapers' death roll of the mighty seems to have been tragically long of late. Many editorials, are the recent death of two patriarchal southern members of the United States senate, have pictured the nobility of a



WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

long life lived for the service of one's country. The passing of such makes a peculiarly strong appeal to the imagination. More than once I have heard a certain editor of a great daily say that, to his mind, the most pathetic figure in history is this man Moses, who, having licked those miserable beggars of Israelites into something like shape as a nation, and having borne all the burdens, should within sight of the goal have to lie down alone and die.

Always awe-inspiring, death became mysteriously sublime in the case of Moses. He had been a lonely man all his life—lonely amid a multitude. To the last he walked a solitary way; as is the lot of all great souls. Now, his lips still warm with a farewell song to the people for whom he had spent his life, and his counsels and exhortations for their welfare still echoing in the air, he vigorously breathed the heights of Mt. Nebo; for "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated"; that he might, alone with the God whom he had so often communed on the mountain top, catch a vision of the long-desired land of promise, and then lie down to the rest which he had so well merited.

A Grave Without a Tomb. As recent events show, the laborer is often permitted to see the results of his toil before closing his eyes forever. Five years ago it seemed as if the men of devotion to high ideals, had fought against the evils of the modern business trusts would remain to the end merely the objects of the jeering scorn of the rich and powerful. Now, behold, they live to see the corporation magnates cowering beneath the impending stroke of justice. Those of us who are still young well remember when the "temperance crank" was fair game for everybody's sport, and political prohibition, for neighborhoods and states, regarded as the mere phantasies of disordered minds. To-day the prohibition of the liquor traffic is a foremost political issue in many sections of North America, with the liquor forces avowedly scared and on the run.

Yes; some men enter the Canaan that once seemed far, far away. Even Moses, despite his sin, was permitted to look upon the goodly land toward which he had steadfastly led a host. The worst of the way was over; attainment was now sure. His eyes saw victory; therefore they could close in peace.

"Others shall sing the song, Others shall right the wrong, Finish what I begin, And all I fall of, win."

The east is the land of graves. The worship of ancestors is the cult of most of the people who dwell therein. The dead seem to have more rights than the living. God knew that if the tomb of Moses should be known, the man who had so often been cursed in life, would be worshipped when dead. So, as the simple narrative runs, "Moses, the servant of Jehovah, died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of Jehovah. And he buried him in the valley in the land of Moab over against Beth-peor; but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

The well-known poem of Mrs. Alexander, for which readers of newspapers frequently inquire, depicts the incident graphically:

By Nebo's lonely mountain, On this side Jordan's wave, In a vale in the land of Moab, Or how the train go forth; Noneless as the daylight Comes back when night is done, And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek Grows into the great sun.

But when the warrior dieth, His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drum, Follow his funeral car; They tell the banners taken, And after him lead his masterless steed, While peals the minute gun.

This was the truest warrior That ever buckled sword, This the most gifted poet That ever breathed word;

And never earth's philosopher Traced with his golden pen, On the deathless page, truths half so sage As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor— The hillsides for a pall, To lie in state while angels wait, With stars for tapers tall, And the dark rock pine, like tossing plumes,

Over his bier to wave, And God's own hand, in that lonely land, To lay him in the grave?

In that strange grave without a name Whence his uncoffined clay Shall break again, O wondrous thought! Before the judgment day, And stand with glory wrapped around On the hills he never trod, And speak of the strife that won our life With the incarnate Son of God.

O lonely grave in Moab's land! O dark Beth-Peor's hill! Speak to these curious hearts of ours, And teach them to be still, God hath his mysteries of grace, Ways that we cannot tell; He hides them deep, like the hidden sleep Of Him He loved so well.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

SUPREMACY POWER.

These Comments on the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies—Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, Etc., for September 22, "God's Omnipotence," 1 Chron. 28: 9-13.

By William T. Ellis.

Calmness comes from a contemplation of the almightiness of Jehovah. "The Lord reigneth."

"God's in his heaven—all's right with the world."

No other truth can impart quietness and confidence to a worker for humanity's betterment like this one of the omnipotence of the Infinite. In the end, God will have His way. And His way is man's welfare.

He who opposes the locomotive's progress may quail before its power; but he who rides in the train may rejoice in that power.

All of a Christian's power is imparted power.

"Hitth your wagon to a star," cried Emerson. Better than that figurative exhortation is the plain advice to link your life to the life of God, becoming a partaker of the divine energy. That way lies conquest. They prevail who are strengthened by the might of Omnipotence. Barriers have been falling for centuries before the Christian church, simply because the mysterious power of God has been in her. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," cried the apostle.

A child goes driving with his father, and pleads to hold the reins. He is permitted to do so—above where the father's hand grips them. The real guidance and control is with the father. As little children we chafe and fret to be given free rein over the world without and without; but we are safe only when we let the hand of Omnipotence control.

The power of the father is the protection and peace of the child.

A year ago in Japan I talked with her statesmen, editors, soldiers and other public men upon the question, "Will Japan become a Christian nation?" The answer of all these, except the few Christians, was unequivocally that Japan would never become a Christian nation. Viewing the subject upon a purely national basis, and after considering the visible evidence, they were justified in this conclusion. On the other hand, a fuller investigation of the subject, especially in the light of the strength and purpose of the Japanese Christians, leads to the conclusion that Japan will become a Christian nation. The factor that the statesmen and public men ignore is God. The supernatural element is first to be reckoned with. Because God in His omnipotence is manifestly in the Japanese church, it will yet conquer its heathen environment.

One of the marvels of grace is that God's omnipotence permits itself to be linked to man's impotence. "The misery of life," says F. B. Meyer, "will not be in the hand of God, but to be outside the hand of God."

Every reformer has his days of discouragement. He is cast down at the slow progress, or apparent defeat, of the cause he serves. He is tempted often to surrender all. Then it is that he needs to plant his feet firmly on the vast, abstract truths of God and justice.

"For right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win. To doubt would be dishonour, To falter would be sin."

All the omnipotence of the Infinite is pledged to the support and ultimate victory of servants of truth. As Browning puts it, "I trust in God—the right shall be right, And other than the wrong, while He endures."

In all the universe there is only one force that ever dares to defy the omnipotence of God. That is the human will, to which He has given the power to resist His power. Only that sign and seal of man's divinity—his freedom of will to make choice between good and evil—is able to say to Jehovah, "I will not." The plants beneath our feet, the wind that blows in our faces, the

stars that shine above our heads, all these are implicitly obedient to the Omnipotent Ruler. Man is the only rebel.

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our incompleteness, Round our restlessness His rest. —Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

NEWS AND NOTES

Once every summer for fifteen years past an out-of-door service for gypsies, including the baptism of children, has been conducted near Toledo, O., by Rev. T. N. Barkdull, a Protestant Episcopal rector.

Sunday afternoon open-air services have been conducted all summer on the grounds of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Washington, D.C. The Bishop of London will address one of these, September 29th, on the occasion of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's convention.

Twenty millionaires were included in the sixty laymen who constituted the prayer meeting last November in which the present Laymen's Missionary Movement was born.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is this fall voting upon a proposition to reduce the size of the general conference, which now, since laymen have equal representation, numbers about one thousand. The Australian Presbyterian Church is considering the placing of a time limit upon resolutions, the scheme which the American Methodist Episcopal Church has of recent years abandoned. The Australian plan provides for five-year assignments, with a maximum extension to seven years. Charges paying a salary of over \$1,250 would be exempt from the time limit.

A memorial window to John Harvard, founder of Harvard college, was unveiled some time ago in the Southwark cathedral, England, in the chapel of which he was baptized. The past summer the chapel has been restored through a fund of \$12,500 given by Harvard graduates and friends. In removing the old boarding of the chapel a perfect Norman arch was uncovered.

The village population of India has increased one and one-half per cent. in ten years, but the percentage of increase of native Christians is thirty per cent. One of the foremost Baptists in the world is Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London. At the recent Northfield conference he made a remarkable deliverance upon the long-controverted subject of baptism, declaring "Dipping or sprinkling doesn't matter. The heart is what counts in baptism, not the formal expression."

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are going.—Q. W. Holmes.

Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.—Franklin.

Know then this truth, enough for men to know, Virtue alone is happiness below.—Pope.

It is not what stays in our memories, but what has passed into our character that is the possession of our lives.—Phillips Brooks.

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities, is it this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Caryle.

The key of yesterday I threw away. And now, too late, Before to-morrow's close-locked gate Helpless I stand—in vain to pray! In vain to sorrow! Only the key of yesterday Unlocks to-morrow!

—Anon.

There is no place where so much hard work can be put in with such small visible results as in the perfecting of character; therefore, have patience, my soul.—Anon.

Cows wearing smoked-glass spectacles may be seen in the interior of Russia, where great tracts of country are covered with snow six months of the year. The cows become afflicted with snow blindness while looking for fine grass under the melting snow.

That WEARY FEELING

Is a sure sign of stomach trouble. Your blood is carrying poisons drawn from your undigested food; your system is clogged—stomach, liver and bowels. That is why you feel tired; even your eyes fail to see fresh. Your Mother Seigel's Syrup assists the stomach, liver and bowels. Begin to-day and take it after every meal. It will cure you.

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"I had suffered for years; could not sleep at night, and felt as tired when I got up as before I went to bed. I went to hospital, and also tried many remedies. At last I took Mother Seigel's Syrup and obtained miraculous results, and am now an entirely different man. Your medicine has cured me and I am grateful." H. COUSINS, 34 Belmont, Montreal.

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Forty Years in Parliament

Statesman - Orator-Debater - Member of the Cabinet under five Premiers -

ridicule until his antagonists were routed in debate.

Mr. Costigan was a member of the Cabinets of five Premiers. Sir John Macdonald had long known and admired Mr. Costigan. In 1882, he invited the latter to accept the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue. So successful was his administration of this important office, that when Sir John Abbott succeeded to the Premiership, he insisted upon Mr. Costigan retaining the position.

In the same year, Sir John Thompson was called upon to form a cabinet, and the highest political gift in his power—Secretary of State—was bestowed upon Mr. Costigan.

In the cabinets of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Costigan was Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

His hold on the elections of New Brunswick has been wonderful. Devoted to them and their interests, and they to him, he has served his constituents uninterruptedly in Parliament for forty years.

In 1885, a number of his admirers presented him with a handsome home at 232 Cooper Street, in Ottawa.

Probably the man can best be judged by his own declaration of politics: "Loyalty to the Empire, loyalty to the country we live in, and loyalty to its institutions."

Although 72 years of age, Senator Costigan has lost none of his keen wit, nor powers of repartee. He retains his physical vigor, although several years ago he was threatened with serious illness, due to a chronic trouble which had long baffled treatment.

The following letter, written after his recovery, will explain:—

OTTAWA, Ont., 232 Cooper St., Jan. 6th 1906. You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. A. Church of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives," and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I

can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the safest medicine ever produced.

(Signed) JOHN COSTIGAN.

The success of "Fruit-a-tives" in this case is as noteworthy as the success achieved by the Honorable Senator. And it is in keeping with Senator Costigan's idea of fair play that he publicly acknowledges his debt to "Fruit-a-tives."

It was "Fruit-a-tives"—and "Fruit-a-tives" alone—that gave the Senator any permanent relief.

When Constipation became chronic, Senator Costigan consulted the leading physicians of Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. After failing to receive any benefit, he sought specialists in London and Paris. But all in vain. Then, after 30 years of suffering, he found not only relief, but a cure in these wonderful Fruit Liver Tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures Constipation because they cure the cause of Constipation. When the bowels are irregular—when they do not move for two or three days—it is because the liver is not sending enough bile into the bowels. Bile is nature's only purgative. Calomel, cascara, senna, oil, licorice, liver pills, cathartic pills and mineral water, are simply purges. They irritate the bowels and do more harm than good. "Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic. They act directly on the liver. They stimulate the liver so it can secrete more bile, and then invigorate it so that it will give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally every day. "Fruit-a-tives" cure because they make the liver active and healthy. "Fruit-a-tives" are a true liver tonic and stimulant.

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If you want to be CURED, if you want to dispense with the razor, if you want to discard the heavy veil you are compelled to wear to conceal this humiliating, unsightly blemish, get a bottle of MAJI now—at once. If your druggist does not keep it send it to us direct, and we will mail it to you, postage prepaid, in plain wrapper.

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"TRISTRAM OF BLENT"

—BY ANTHONY HOPE—

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

On what things a man's life may seem to hang! A flutter of white through the darkness! That was all. Harry saw it with a great leap in his heart. His quick pace dropped to a leisurely saunter; he strolled on. She was walking toward him. Presently she stopped, and, turning toward the water, stood looking down into it. The clouds thick overhead. But for her white frock he might never have seen her at all. He came up to her and spoke in a careless voice:

"Where's Nellie?" he asked. "I can't find him anywhere."
"He's gone back to Fairholme, Harry. It was late. I was to say good-night to you for him."
"And what have you done with Mina?" His voice was level, even and restrained.
"Mina's gone to Merrion." She paused before she added: "She was tired, so I put her in your fly to go up the hill."
There was silence for a moment. Then he added: "Did you tell the fly to come back again?"
Silence again, and then a voice of deceptive meekness, of hidden mirth, answered him: "No, Harry."
"I knew you'd be here, if anywhere."
"Well, I was sure you'd come here to look for me. Before you gave me up." She put out her hands and he took them in his. "It was all true that you said about me, it was all abominably true."
He did not contradict her.
"That's why I'm here," she went on. "When you're feelings like that, it's your duty not to run away from the place that excites them, but to stay there and fight them down manfully."
"I agree," said Harry gravely. "When you're basely deceived and tricked somebody it's cowardly to run away. The straightest thing is to stay with that person and try to redeem your character."
"Now did you know it?" she asked. "I hardly knew it was in my heart myself."

"It sharpens a man's wits to be called a liar—and not to be able to deny the name."
"And you called me a—curmudgeon! Oh, how did you happen on that funny old word?" Her laugh rang fresh and gay through the quiet of the night.
"After you'd gone, Mina came to me." "What happened then?"
"Well, I ought to have cried—and Mina did." "Did Mina stop you going?"
"Mina? No! the acme of scorn was in her voice."
"What then?" he asked, drawing her a little nearer to him.
"I wanted to obey your wishes. You said I was to stay—and you'd go."
"Yes, but you've sent away the fly," objected Harry. "Well, all that you said of me was true too."
"We should start on a clear understanding then?"
"I'm a liar—and you're a curmudgeon!" "What awful quarrels we shall have!" "I don't care a hang for them," said Harry.
"And what about the Arbitration?"
"Absurd, if I'm going to live in a state of war!"
Suddenly came a sound of wheels rolling briskly along the road from behind them. Cecily sprang away with a start.
"Oh, the fly's not come back?" she cried.
"Perhaps there's still a chance for one of us."
She caught him by the arm. "Listen! Is it stopping? No! It must be past the house!"
"Do you want it to stop?" he asked. She turned her eyes on him; he saw the gleam through the darkness. He saw her lips just move; he heard no more than the tinkling rear, the passionate reproach, of her murmured exclamation, "Oh, Harry!"
The next instant a voice rang out in the night, loud, mellow and buoyant. They listened as it sang its notes dominating the sound of the wheels and seeming to fill the air around them, growing louder as the wheels came

near, sinking again as they passed on the road to Mingham:

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss but in the cup
And I'll not look for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine:—"

Gradually, melodiously, and happily the voice died away in the distance, and silence came. Harry drew his love to him.

"Dear old Bob Broadley!" said he softly. "He's driving back from Fairholme, and he seems most particularly jolly."
"Yes," she murmured. Then she broke into a low, merry, triumphant laugh. "I don't see why he should be so particularly jolly." She pressed his hand hard, laughing again. "He's only enquired, she whispered. 'But we're married, aren't we, Harry?'"
"My dear, my dear, my dear!" said he.

CHAPTER XXX.

Till the Next Generation.
Major Duplay had taken a flat in town, and Mina had come up to aid him in the task of furnishing it. The Major was busy and prosperous. In these days, Blenheimpton was turning up trumps for all concerned, for Iver, for Harry, for Southend, and for him; the scheme even promised to be remunerative to the investing public. So had he told Mina that he must be on the spot, and that henceforward the country and the Continent would know him only in occasional days of recreation. He also murmured something about having met a very attractive woman, a widow of thirty-five. The general result seemed to be that he had forgotten his sorrows, was well content, and a good deal more independent of his niece's society and assistance than he had been before. All this Mina said to Lady Everswood when she went to lunch in Green-street.

"Yes, I think I've launched well," said she complacently, and now I shall devote myself to the Tristrams."
"You've been doing that for a long time, my dear," said Janie. "You show no signs of pining anyhow."
"And as to our behavior—there's not a fiber in the kingdom who wouldn't think us right."
"I was the worst—because I think I was in love with Bob all the time."
"I was as bad—because I thought you were too," said Harry.
"How could we do it then?" she asked.

"That's the odd thing. It didn't seem at all out of the way at the time," he pondered.
"You'd do it again now, if the case arose, but I shouldn't. That's the difference," said she.

Harry considered this remark for a moment with an impartial air. "Well, perhaps I should," he admitted at last, "but you needn't tell that to Cecily. Content yourself with discussing it with me or Mr. Need."

"I'm tired of both of them," she cried. "They do nothing but talk about you."
"That night as he sat in the garden at Blent with his wife, Harry returned the compliment by talking of the Imp. He looked up toward Merrion and saw the lights in the windows.
"I think Mina is with us for life," Cecily said.

"I like her to be," she answered with a laugh. "First because I like being loved, and she loves me. And then I like you to be loved, and she loves you. Besides, she's been so closely mixed up with it all, hasn't she? She knew about you before I did, she knew Blent before I did. And it's not only with you and me. She knows your mother, Addie Tristram, too."

"Yes, Mina goes right back to the beginning of the thing."
"And the thing, as you call it, is what brought us here together. So Mina seems to have had something to do with that too. It all comes back to me when I look at her and I like to have her here."

"Well, she's part of the family story now. And she'll probably keep a journal and make entries about us, like the late Mr. Cholderton, and some day be edited by a future Mr. Need. Mina must stop that, that's clear."

"It's clear anyhow—because nothing would make her go," said Cecily.
"Let's go up the hill and see her now," he suggested.
Together they climbed the hill and reached the terrace. There were people in the drawing-room, and Harry signed to Cecily to keep out of sight. They approached stealthily.

"Who's with her? I didn't know anyone was staying here," whispered Cecily.
Harry turned his face toward her, smiling. "Hush, it's old Need!"
They peeped in. Need was sitting in an arm chair with some sheets of paper in his hand. He had his spectacles on and apparently had been reading some of his voice die away just as they came up. Mina stood in front of him, her manner full of her old excitement.

"Yes, that's it, that's just right!" they heard her exclaim. "She stood in the middle of the room and—Harry pressed his wife's hand and laughed silently—"she cried out just what you've read. I remember exactly how she looked and the very words that Mr. Cholderton uses. 'Think of the difference it makes, the enormous difference!'" said Oh, it might have been yesterday, Mr. Need!"

Harry leapt over the window-sill and burst into the room with a laugh.
"Oh, you dear silly people, you're at it again," said he.
"The story does not lose its interest

"Romance, Madame Zabriska, romance!" Southend shook his head at her severely.

Mina flinched a little under the opprobrium of the word. Yet why? In these days we have come to recognize—indeed there has been small choice in the matter, unless a man would throw away books and wear cotton-wool in his ears—that the romance of one generation makes the realities of the next, and that a love affair twenty years old becomes a problem in heredity, demanding the attention of the learned, and receiving that of the general public also. So that though the affair and the man be to all seeming insignificant, consolation may be found in the prospect of a posthumous importance; and he who did nothing very visible in his lifetime may, when his son's biography comes to be written, be held grandfather to an epic poem of real dimensions. Happily the human race in practice is not in theory, declines the conclusion. We know that we are free, and there's an end of it, said Dr. Johnson. Well, at least we can still think that we are doing what we like—and that's the beginning of most things.

That temporary inferiority of Bob Broadley, who, when he had to do so feelingly, was soon redressed, and after the wedding Harry had a talk with the bride. It was not unnatural that she should blush a little when he spoke to her—a passing tribute to the thought of what might have been. Harry greeted it with a laugh.

"I suppose we'd better be straightforward about this," he said. "Mina's so near Blent, you see. We're both very glad, aren't we, Mrs. Broadley?"

"I imagine so," said Janie. "You show no signs of pining anyhow."
"And as to our behavior—there's not a fiber in the kingdom who wouldn't think us right."

"I was the worst—because I think I was in love with Bob all the time."
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"Yes, that's it, that's just right!" they heard her exclaim. "She stood in the middle of the room and—Harry pressed his wife's hand and laughed silently—"she cried out just what you've read. I remember exactly how she looked and the very words that Mr. Cholderton uses. 'Think of the difference it makes, the enormous difference!'" said Oh, it might have been yesterday, Mr. Need!"

Harry leapt over the window-sill and burst into the room with a laugh.
"Oh, you dear silly people, you're at it again," said he.
"The story does not lose its interest

for me," remarked old Mr. Need primly, and he added, as he greeted Cecily, "It won't so long as I can look at your face, my dear. You keep Addie Tristram still alive for me."

"She's Lady Tristram—and I'm the enormous difference, I suppose," said Harry.

Mina and Need did not quite understand why Cecily turned so suddenly and put her hand in Harry's, saying, "No, Harry, there's no difference now."

Meanwhile, down in Blentmouth, Miss Swinkerton looked up from the local paper and remarked across the table to Mrs. Trumbler:

"Here's an announcement that Lady Tristram will give a ball at Blent in January. You'll remember that I told you that two months ago, Mrs. Trumbler."

"Yes, Miss Swinkerton, but that was before all the fuss," said Mrs. Trumbler. "Really I'm not often wrong, my dear," interrupted Miss S. decisively. "Well, I hope there won't be any more changes," sighed Mrs. Trumbler. "They're so very startling."

She might rest in peace awhile. Addie Tristram was dead, and the title to Blent was safe till the next generation. Beyond that it would not perhaps be safe to speak in view of the Tristram blood and the Tristram ways. (The End.)

WHAT A PITY

That ambitious people through hard work invariably neglect health—it is pitiful to look into their pale tired faces and see plainly written there the evidence of transgressed law.

The panaceas of over-work are as easily seen as they are hard to bear. Sleepless nights—tired mind and body—heart that flutters and cause all sorts of uncomfortable feelings.

Happily if these symptoms have not been so long established as to be chronic, Ferrozone will cure them. Its mode of action is very simple. Its curative power very great. It creates a wholesome feeling of hunger. If you want strength and endurance the sole head of a family, or male over 15 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the deceased of a homesteaded section. An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be witnessed by the local Agent or the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim. An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry. If the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any priority of claim, and the land will become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—
(1) At least six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) If the father for mother, if the father is deceased of a homesteaded section on a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the settler may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to apply for a patent.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$100 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty of 10 per cent of the net proceeds shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral places, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$200 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5; renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to a dredge for gold of five miles each, for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

On the 1st of January, 1908, a new system of land leasing will be in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per acre for each mile of five miles. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TIMBER LIMITS

I have opened an office for buying and selling timber limits. I have cash in banks to use in buying limits. I use my own capital. If you have limits for sale, large or small, call and see me. I want to meet parties who have staked limits and who need financial assistance. Cruisers and others who know of good vacant Crown timber may find it to their benefit to come in and see me.

Write or call and see me at Room 3, Jones Block, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

A. T. KELLER.

J. T. L. MEYER, 32 LANGLEY STREET.

P.O. Box 224. Phone A1430.

COWICHAN FARMS.

50 ACRES—Near Cowichan Harbor. Per acre\$45
100 ACRES—Half cleared and seeded, balance standing timber. One new modern house, with every convenience, stock, implements, etc.\$11,000
300 ACRES—Genoa Bay, 1/4 mile sea front, 30 under cultivation, 250 fenced and cross-fences, stock, implements, etc.\$45,000
50 ACRES—1/4 mile from station\$2,000
100 ACRES—1/2 cultivated, 100 slashed, burned, seeded and fenced, 300 and 2 barns, 1/4 mile from station, stock and implements\$3,200
50 ACRES—All good land when cleared, considerable timber\$2,500
75 ACRES—Near Shawnigan Lake, considerable timber\$1,500
200 ACRES—With about 4 million ft. timber. Per acre\$10
200 ACRES—With about 7 million ft. Douglas fir\$15,000

A MILK BUSINESS: ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

FOR CHOICE BUYS

In City Lots and
Acre Property

CALL ON

CROSS & CO.

44 Fort Street

Victoria, B. C.

Port Angeles Coming to the Front

The Union Pacific Surveyors Reached Port Angeles, Friday, Sept. 13th.

THIS IS CONSIDERED A VICTORY OVER THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.
If you are thinking of investing in PORT ANGELES REAL ESTATE Don't Wait! "DO IT NOW."

HERE IS A BARGAIN: 100 SCATTERED LOTS IN TOWNSITE.
Price for the Bunch, \$4,200.

\$2,200 Cash, Balance 6 and 12 Months, at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

LEWIS LEVY

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Reference:—
Bank of Cligman County,
PORT ANGELES, WASH.
Cor. Front and Laurel Sts.
PORT ANGELES, WASH.

SIX LOTS

60 x 120.
These are fine level ground, and include corner lot.

Are situated in a most desirable part of the city and within one block of two car lines. City water and sewer.

PRICE FOR ALL

\$3900.

VERY EASY TERMS.

North West Real Estate Company,
93 Yates St., Victoria B. C.

VICTORIA Residential Property

UPLANDS PROPERTY,
Between Cadboro Bay
Road and Sea.

Is being artistically subdivided for residential purposes, and will be placed on the market in the near future.

APPLY

ANDREW WRIGHT

St. Charles St., Victoria, B. C.

Or Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, Winnipeg.

GEO. W. DEAN

REAL ESTATE.

Adelphi Block, Government St.

At Bargain Prices

\$125 PER ACRE

THREE 10-ACRE BLOCKS

About 3 miles out, soil, situation and exposure of the very best.

The whole or in separate blocks.

Easy Terms:

\$3,000

GOOD HOUSE, LARGE LOT

Fine shrubbery and fruit trees.

Richmond Avenue.

WE HAVE

Three Fine

Building Lots

WORTH \$500 EACH, IN GOOD LO

CALITY, CLOSE TO CAR AND

SCHOOL.

TO ANYONE WHO WILL ERECT

A DWELLING

WE WILL SELL

AT \$300.

WITH EASY TERMS.

McPherson and

Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1488

56 1/2 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERHALL—14 Broad Street.

Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 88.

CHAS. A. McNEILSON, 14 BROAD STREET.

Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone A148.

ROOF AND SHOE REPAIRING.

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to us. The Hibbs, 3 Original Ave., opposite Pantages Theatre.

Merely Some Which Has Not Been Advertised

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues repaired, etc. Wm. Neal & Co. Quadra street. Phone 1013.

DENTISTS.

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone Office, 537; Residence, 112.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street, Tel. 54.
B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 303. Burns & Renfrew.

EDUCATIONAL.

IF YOU WANT thorough instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, take a course at the Shorthand School, Broad street, Victoria, B. C. R. A. Macmillan, principal.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WE FURNISH HELP OF ALL KINDS—Farm, bush, sawmill, railroad, hotel, ship, etc., etc. male and female. Write Canadian Pacific Employment Agency, Head office, 208 Cordova West, Vancouver.

ENGRAVERS.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutters and Seal Engravers, etc. Crowther, 13 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc.

Boards of Trade, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee results. B. C. Photo Engraving Co., 25 Broad street.

FLORISTS.

BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE—Geraniums, salvia, lobelia, hanging baskets, dahlias. Up-to-date Fish Market, opposite City Hall, Douglas street.

HARDY PLANTS—GLADIOLI.

Do you put the accent on the first, second or third syllable? We put the bulbs deep. Call and see our fine spikes. Flewin's Gardens, 28 South Park street.

FURRIERS.

FRIDY, POSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 474 Johnson street.

LEGALS.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 111 Douglas street, De Paulino and Patent Office Agents, Charles Murphy, Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Law and other departments in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith, W. Johnston.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 12 Government street, Tel. 532.

MASSAGE.

MR. BERGSTROM-BJORNELT, Masseur, Room 6, Five Sisters' Block, 608 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m., 5 to 6 p. m.

MEDIUM.

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 175 Chatham street, Douglas street, Test circle, Thursday night.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Save \$10 and go to the best tailor, J. Sorenson, 22 Government street, opposite T. S. Sorenson, T. S. Sorenson, the proprietor of fine English and Scotch wools. Perfect fit and style guaranteed. Be sure to give us a visit before ordering anywhere else. Cut this ad. out.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on house property, easy terms; no delay. Apply to B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, 22 Government street.

MONUMENTS.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. E. Phillips, 14 and 16 View street, Tel. 1917.

MUSIC.

HUGH KENNEDY, Teacher of Singing, 125 McMillan street, Tel. 2146.

LODGES.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 24 South Government street.

DOUT CARBOO, No. 745, I. O. F.

meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information inquire of Edward Parsons, Fin. Sec., 21 Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F.

No. 279, meets first and third Thursdays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Janet W. Carlow, financial secretary, 10 Amelia street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 22, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HIVE, LADIES OF THE MACCABEES, meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. Mrs. T. Watson, record keeper.

K. OF P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, C. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of P. Sec. Box 54.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 535, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. S. Wilson, Secy. Michigan street, James Bay. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

COURT VANCOUVER, 573, A. O. F., meets first and third Mondays in K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. S. Wilson, Secy. Michigan street, James Bay. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

NATIVE BONS—Post No. 3, meets K. of P. Hall, last Tues. of each month. A. S. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg., 1155 South Main street, 1st floor.

W. N. B. O. F. VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall, last Tues. of each month. A. S. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg., 1155 South Main street, 1st floor.

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ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

106 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1405.

WILLOW CRESCENT.

Some points to remember in connection with this new subdivision:

1. Proximity to city—inside the 2½-mile radius.
2. Street cars run right to property.
3. Good main roads on all sides.
4. Fine soil and no rock.
5. Good drainage.
6. City water.
7. Proximity to splendid sand beach.
8. Low prices, ranging from \$350 to \$500 per lot.
9. Easy terms—1/3 cash, balance one and two years, 6 per cent. interest.
10. Right beside "The Willows" Hotel.

See us for further particulars, and don't miss this chance to procure one or more of the cheapest lots now on the market.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters in reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

NUMBERS—12, 13, 14, 19, 23, 45, 56, 77, 204, 235, 282, 297, 718, 749.

LETTERS—H. R. K. A. Boarder.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for general store at Cumberland; permanent position to right party; married man preferred. Apply in own handwriting to Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

JUNIOR CLERK REQUIRED—At once.

Apply by letter, stating age and experience. Robert Ward & Company, Limited, Temple Building.

WANTED—Tinmith helper, at once.

Ogilvie Hardware Co., Ltd.

WANTED—Gentleman of good standing in this city to take up sole agency.

must be prepared to purchase an interest in the concern; no triflers; \$100 per week guaranteed. Address Box 25, Times Office.

WANTED—Smart boy, to drive and make himself useful in store. Apply 43, Times Office.

WANTED—Telegraph operators desiring employment with Western Union Telegraph Company should confer with P. M. Fulton, manager Great Northwest Western Telegraph Company, 22 Government street.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn \$10 to \$100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; sure, steady work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—A woman to house clean, two days a week. Apply cor. of Oak and Richmond Ave.

WANTED—A young girl to assist at house work. Apply 533 Simcoe street.

WANTED—Lady teacher for Retreat Cove school. Apply to J. Aitken, Secretary School Board, Retreat Cove, B. C.

WANTED—A girl for general house work, plain cooking. Apply Mrs. Aaronson, 509 Government street.

WANTED—At once, first-class skirt and waist makers; also improvers and ap-proximate. Apply Miss McMillan, 3rd floor, D. Spencer, Ltd.

WANTED—Experienced waitress. Mal-moral Hotel.

WANTED—A woman to do general house work. Apply 41 King's road.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn \$10 to \$100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; sure, steady work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent out any distance, charges paid. Apply for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—Purse, containing money, key and owner's name, between Maywood P. O. and Glenford avenue. Finder please return to Times Office.

LOST—A child's coat. Finder please return or phone to Times Office. Phone 1200.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Young pigs, 23 each. Apply Chandler Bros., Colquhoun, Wilkeson road.

FOR SALE—High-class driving mare, lady broke, not afraid autos, young, guaranteed sound. Box 3, Times Office.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS FOR SALE.

Three months old. Inquire of W. Blake, 13 Third street.

FOR SALE—Small safe, second-hand, bargain. Plimley Auto Co., Victoria.

LITERARY COPYING MACHINE FOR SALE.

In good condition. W. M. Ritchie, 15 Government street.

FOR SALE—Revolver, 38 cal., \$150; silver watch, \$25; opera glasses, \$25; double watch chain, \$15; vest, \$10; pants, \$5; patent leather dancing pumps, \$15; sterling silver chain, \$15. M. S. Jacobson's new and second-hand store, 2 Johnson street, two doors below Government.

PAINTING.

F. GUEST, Painter, Glazier and Paper-hanger, Estimates given. Beaumont B. C. Engraving.

WALLPAPER—New designs. Wall-paper department well stocked. J. S. Bears, 117 Douglas street, opposite City Hall.

TRUCK AND DRAY.

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable rates. W. A. B. Bros., 20 Yates street, 1st floor. Phone 1200.

A. B. McNEILL

REALTY, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PHONE 545, 11 TROUNCE AVE.

7 ROOMS, 1 STORY—James Bay, Men-zies.

.....\$3,300

6 ROOMS, 2 STORY—Elizabeth St.

.....\$1,900

6 ROOMS, COTTAGE—Work Estate, \$2,500

6 ROOMS, BRICK—Work Estate, \$2,700

6 ROOMS, COTTAGE—Good, Rock Bay

.....\$2,500

6 ROOMS, 1 STORY—Pembroke

.....\$2,250

5 ROOMS, COTTAGE—Good, \$1,600

8 ROOMS, 2 STORY—Stanley Ave., \$2,500

7 ROOMS, 1½ STORY—Chestnut Ave., \$3,000

7 ROOMS, 2 STORY—Johnson

.....\$3,600

6 ROOMS, COTTAGE—2 lots, corner, \$1,500

The most of these are modern.

A large selection of LOTS AND NEW HOUSES to choose from.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A 16 ft. Peterboro canoe and a small wall tent. Apply P. O. Box 128, city.

WANTED—Buttermaker, for Salt Spring Island Creamery Association. Address Secretary, Ganges, B. C.

WANTED—To purchase, 4 or 5 roomed house and lot in Victoria; state cash price, etc. F. J. Bittancourt, Gold-stream, B. C., soon as possible.

WANTED—To exchange, 100 acres choice farm land in best part of Alberta, one mile from town and school, as part payment on house and lot in Victoria. P. O. Box 224, city.

GASOLINE ENGINE (SECOND-HAND) WANTED—For boat, about 2 h. p. must be in thorough working order and cheap for cash. Address Box 22 Times Office.

WANTED—Old cotton rags; must be clean. Times Office.

WANTED—To purchase, about 1 acre of land suitable for poultry, a few miles from city; must be reasonable. Apply E. T. 145 Johnson street.

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shot-guns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. J. C. Anderson's saw and shingle plant, 40 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 50 and 52 Store street. Phone 1200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

COIN COLLECTION—Gold, copper and silver; also a collection of botanical marine algae, conchology, and varied specimens, suitable for collection. Apply 108 Government street.

\$100 READY TO LEND on mortgage. Apply Box 23, Times.

JAMES M. K. WILSON, Garbage removed and hauling done. Phone 62.

ENGLISH GIRL (25) desires engagement as companion help to lady, musical, domesticated, references. M. Kent, 72B, Daysland, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

WANTED—Either lady or gentleman to represent us and handle our perfect fitting, tailor-made-to-order skirts. Write immediately for territory in your own town. Big salary and big commissions. Write Dominion Garment Company, Limited, Box 230, Guelph, Ont.

\$5,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—For a long term if required, at reasonable interest. Address Box 64, Times Office.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO., LTD., 22 Store street, telephone No. 1204. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and house shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR BUY anything, give us a call. C. E. Stephens, 19 Store street.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone 510.

SUSSEX (PRIVATE) HOTEL, 65 Sinclair road, Kensington, London, W. Eng. Addition road station, 3 minutes' walk. Shepherd's Bush tube station, 1 minute. Terms, Box 56, Victoria, B. C.

FURNITURE—We have secured the agency for the famous Guna sectional bed cases. Come and examine the special features, fully explained. Baxter & Johnson, Government street, opp. Post Office.

START YOUR LIBRARY NOW with a Quip sectional book case. You will not miss the investment in one or two sections each month until your library is complete. Baxter & Johnson, Government street, opp. Post Office.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

TO LET—Pleasant furnished front room, suitable for two, with board if desired. 143 Chatham street.

FOR RENT—Four roomed cottage, and also furniture for sale. Call 59 Vining street.

FOR RENT—Furnished bedroom, suitable for two young men, with board, close in, modern conveniences, and reasonable terms. Address Box 12, Times.

FURNISHED front room to let, centrally located and pleasantly situated. 154 Bellot street.

TO LET—Furnished, modern, up-to-date, furnished, 3 roomed house, Work Estate, corner King's road and Second street. For further particulars see Grant & Linsam, real estate brokers, No. 2 View street.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS, AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS.

NO. 74 DOUGLAS STREET.

DUNEDIN STREET.

TWO!

PERFECTLY NEW

SIX-ROOMED HOUSES,

MODERN IN EVERY WAY.

LOT 54x135.

\$3,500.

EASY TERMS.

C. NEWTON YOUNG.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. PHONE 4. DUNCAN, V. L. & C.

FOR SALE IN DUNCAN, BUSINESS AND BUILDING LOTS GOING BUSTLES.

ON SOMENOS LAKE, ONE MILE FROM DUNCAN.

FARM—40 acres, 10 cultivated, 10 shaded, house, barn and outbuildings, orchard stock and implements, \$5,

ROSS' SATURDAY BARGAIN

Jacob's Biscuits are now recognized the world over as purest and best.

Duchess, Polo, Colonial, Buttercream, Selected Mixed, Afternoon Tea, Arrowroot and Many Others.

JACOB'S BISQUITS

Saturday Only Per Lb. 25c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS.

111 GOVERNMENT ST.

Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
Late W. T. Hardaker, oldest established auction business in the city.

Salerooms 77 and 79
Douglas Street

**House and Stock
Sales Conducted**

Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale without interest.

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
Telephone A742.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Hand-Carved Indian Cabinet, Good Shotgun and English Setter, a Canary with Breeding Cage, also good Bango and Piano. A. J. WINSTONE, Phone A1340, 53 Blanchard St., near Yates.

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When dispensed by us, is prepared from pure materials, by a thoroughly qualified licentiate of pharmacy. You thus get the full benefit of your physician's ability and our price for this service is moderate.

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John Cochrane,
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Hold Weekly Sales of FURNITURE at Their Mart, 55 FORT STREET.
Sales held by arrangement at private houses.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

First-Class FULL CONCERT GRAND PIANO, by Chickering.
HANDSOME WALNUT SIDEBOARD.
LADY'S BICYCLE, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

The Auction Sale
advertised for Monday
is postponed
till further notice.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

ALBERTA SUICIDE.

Young Man Shot Himself at the Home of His Brother.

Olds, Albert, Sept. 20.—A startling suicide occurred twenty miles from Olds, yesterday morning at the home of Thomas Lynch. His brother Preston has been for some time in a despondent mood, said to be due to his recent drinking in Olds. This condition was aggravated by Mr. Lynch refusing to furnish a saddle horse to the young brother, who wanted to return to town. When breakfast was called Preston remained away from the table, and during the meal the family were shocked by the report of a shotgun. An investigation revealed the brother's dead body outside of the house.

Kentucky, with a population of 55 to each square mile, has only 8.1 miles of railroad line for each 100 square miles, and 14.5 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants. Indiana, with a population of 76 for each square mile, has 19.2 miles of railway per 100 square miles.

"A SNAP"

IF YOU WANT A STOVE
HERE'S YOUR CHANCE:

A "FAPPY THOUGHT RANGE," complete as exhibited in our window for \$50.00.

Also 25 per cent Off All Enamelware and Kitchen Utensils TO ANY ONE WHO BUYS A STOVE FROM US

THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY UNTIL SATURDAY SEPT. 21st.

B. C. HARDWARE CO., COR. YATES & BROAD STS.

Phone 82. P. O. Box 683.

IF YOU NEED

BEDROOM FURNITURE

It Will Pay You
to See Our Line of

DRESSERS and STANDS**The Capital Furniture Co. Ltd.**

The General House Furnishers

51-53 Douglas St., Cor. Fort, Balmoral Block. Phone 633.

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL**GRAVENSTEIN APPLES**

\$1.00 a Box.

The West End Grocery Co.

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TRY US

42 GOV'T ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

Gold medal awarded Grand International Exhibition, Milan, Italy, 1906.

"LUCERNA"

LADIES—You are indeed missing the best thing of its kind if you have not already tasted the DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS, SUSTAINING, the genuine.

SWISS

CHOCOLATE

MILK

Connoisseurs say that "LUCERNA" is the best. Please try it.

Sold by High-Class Druggists and Confectioners.

Victoria Agents: Wilson Bros., Wholesale Grocers

BEEF SCRAPS

JUST RECEIVED ONE CAR BEEF SCRAPS, THE GREAT EGG PRODUCER, WHICH WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT \$4.50 PER 100 POUNDS

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

709 YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Gasoline.

We have a large stock, just in, of
GASOLINE of different grades

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS

74 WHARF STREET

Just to Hand: Another Shipment of

**ELECTRIC
HOUSEHOLD IRONS**

CALL IN AND LET US SHOW THEM TO YOU.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

JUST RECEIVED EX. "BELLEROPHON"

"HUBBUCKS GENUINE WHITE LEAD"
"PURE BOILED & RAW ENGLISH LINSEED OIL"

PETER McQUADE & SON

78 Wharf Street, - Victoria, B. C.

**CHORDS OF BRIDGE
SHOWED DEFECTS**

Evidence Before Royal Commission
Is to the Effect That Bends
Were Noticed.

Quebec, Sept. 20.—The Royal commission investigating the cause of the collapse of the Quebec bridge, after an adjournment of a few days to permit of personal examination being made at the scene of the disaster, resumed the taking of evidence this morning.

Raoul Lafrance, the witness who on Monday was ordered to proceed to the scene of the wreck and point out the place he testified was cracked to Messrs. Kinloch and McClure, of the Phoenix Bridge Company, was the first witness, but he declared he was unable to locate the place because it was buried in the ruins.

Mr. Kinloch called, said in one setting of the Quebec shore of the bridge there was a warp of about three-quarters of an inch. He also noticed bends in chords 1, 2 and 3 of the anchor arm, and took the matter up with Mr. McClure, but it was decided to be of no importance. After that he had notice of bends in other chords, but paid no attention to them. In July, 1906, number nine chord in the anchor arm was repaired. There was no chord absolutely straight in the entire bridge, though some of the panels in them were straight. As to the other defects Mr. Kinloch said there was an angle on the centre post which had been damaged. It was repaired, though, and he had seen the repair since the collapse and had found it intact.

Mr. McClure drew attention to some defects in the shoes at the foot of the centre post. Eight plates in all were examined, and they all showed bulges. Mr. Kinloch had no knowledge of a crack in the plate referred to by Outmet and Lafrance.

In the afternoon Mr. Kinloch told of having found curvatures in chords 8 and 9 of the cantilever arm. He was sure they were straight when rivetted, and they worried him. He showed them to Engineer Birks, and after talking the matter over they decided they were not of any moment. The curvatures were reported to Mr. Cooper, but the latter did not express any opinion. On August 17th he found a curve in chord 9 of the anchor arm, which he was sure was not there on the previous Saturday. The bend was a large one, and alarmed him very much, as he knew something was wrong. He called Mr. Birks and Mr. Yenser, and they passed half an hour examining it. Yenser remarked that the bend was a new one to him, and he wanted to stop putting iron on the bridge, but Mr. Birks laughed and said that if he con-

demned that chord he condemned the whole bridge. It was decided not to move the traveller out. He was told of the matter and came out, and the whole bridge was inspected. Next evening he found the traveller had been moved out, and was told that Yenser said he could not keep the men idle. He examined the spot a dozen times. The last time was at four o'clock on the day of the accident, and it did not then appear any worse.

THE RUGBY GAME.

Victoria Will Have Three Teams This Year—City League, to Be Formed.

The Victoria Rugby Club held a meeting at the J. B. A. A. last night, and among other matters discussed it was decided to open the season with a practice to be held at Oak Bay tomorrow, commencing at 10 o'clock. The prospects this year are of a highly satisfactory nature, and it is anticipated that a league will be organized before the season is far advanced.

As last year, the Victoria Rugby Club will be in evidence, and as announced in these columns a few days ago, the J.B.A.A. boys have decided to place a combination in the field. It is now almost certain that the Y.M.C.A. will also fall into line, and thus there will be three clubs in Victoria and a schedule of games will be arranged, both amongst each other and with the teams of the surrounding districts.

The Victoria Rugby Club has decided to hold a meeting on Tuesday evening at the J.B.A.A., and at this gathering the schedule of games for the season will be drawn up and the plan of campaign by which the game will be fostered will also be decided upon.

In connection with the proposed formation of the Y.M.C.A. team, all those members of that institution who are anxious to play should send in their names to W. G. Findlay, the physical instructor.

OLD COUNTRY EMIGRANTS.

Last Year Was a Record From the British Isles.

London, Sept. 21.—Over 177,000 British and Irish emigrants went to the United States and Canada during the past year. The total was greater than in any year since 1877. Canada received last year the largest number of immigrants, 51,000, nearly 30,000 more than the previous highest total for the Dominion.

Benjamin-fowls were originally natives of Japan, though they seem to have taken their name from Benjamin, in Java, the place from which they were first imported into this country.

**DO NOT FAIL TO BRING US YOUR
DECORATIVE PROBLEMS**

We'll Be Pleased to Help You Solve Them.

LET OUR DRAPERY DEPARTMENT give you the benefit of years of experience in Decorative Furnishing; they'll help you to solve the question of proper schemes and correct materials. The practical suggestions offered and the showing of our comprehensive and carefully selected stock may be of value to you, whether you decide to leave it to us or not.

The beauty of the home is either made or marred in the Curtains, and the careful selection of these often change a cheerless, uninviting house into a bright and cheerful home.

We have the "good taste" and the furnishings. You are placed under no obligation in letting us advise you; and you can make your selection to best advantage from our extensive stock of modern and decorative materials.

We stock the famous Liberty Fabrics, the finest from the looms of Alex. Morton & Co., the newest and best from the leading mills of the world. There is a big assortment awaiting you—why not come in and talk with us?

A Few Low Priced Curtains

SWISS MUSLINS, in striped, spotted and other effects, 36 inches wide, per yard 20c

SWISS BROCHE MUSLINS, in large and assorted patterns, 48 inches wide, per yard 35c and 25c

SWISS WAVE MUSLIN CURTAINS, in cream and white stripe effects, embroidered, 46 inches wide, per yard 35c

WHITE MADRAS MUSLINS, in very light and dainty patterns, 45 inches wide. Per yard 35c

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, in handsome and graceful designs, very fine quality. Per yard 50c

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, very pretty and attractive designs, 52 inches wide, per yard 45c

ROBINET YARD GOODS—Plain and spot, 30 inches wide, at, per yard, 25c, 35c, and 41c

42 inches wide, at, per yard, 30c, 35c and 55c

MADRAS CURTAINS, in white and ecru shades, 72 inches wide, per yard 55c and 75c

LIGHT BLUE MADRAS MUSLINS, in light and dainty effects, 50 inches wide, per yard 50c

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very striking and effective poppy designs, 50 inches wide. Per yard 75c

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very pretty stained glass window effects, 69 inches wide. Per yard \$2.50

COLORLED MADRAS MUSLINS, with pink floral pattern, ground being mixed with white and green, 70 inches wide, per yard \$2.00

A Fine Assortment of Extension Tables

Recent arrivals in Extension Tables are unusually pleasing. The designs are particularly attractive, and the finish, more especially in the cheaper lines, is superior to the usual thing.

We are offering you tables at very tempting prices. See them and form your own conclusions as to values. We'll leave it to you.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED EXTENSION TABLE, in surface oak that can hardly be distinguished from the real oak, size 6 ft. x 40 inches, polished top, at only \$18.50

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 6 ft. x 40 inches \$10.00

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 40 inches \$12.00

SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 42 inches, nicely finished sides and heavy legs \$16.00

SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 5 ft. x 44 inches, with heavy pillar centre. A most imposing table at the price \$20.00

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK EXTENSION TABLE, extra heavy legs, with round top highly polished and excellently flaked, 8 ft. x 40 inches \$30.00

SAME TABLE, 10 ft. x 48 in. \$35.00

Many other styles, at all prices, up to \$55.00, in Early English and Golden Oak.

ASK TO BE SHOWN THE McLINTOCK DOWN QUILTS**The Best Davenport Bed, The Somersaultic**

The changing of this greatest household invention of the age from a most comfortable and attractive Davenport to one of the coolest Beds is but the work of an instant and requires practically no effort, because the bed does the work almost automatically. A little child using but one hand can make the change.

The luxurious double cone, oil tempered steel springs and the comfortable, durable hygienic felt cushions combine to make a perfect Davenport.

One very important advantage is that it is always ready. You can change it instantly from a Davenport to a perfect Bed without moving it from the wall. The Bedding is always in place, concealed from view during the day, and is ready for use at night.

Sanitary, steel construction. Simple and substantial, cannot get out of order. It costs no more than the antiquated Davenport, nor as much as an ordinary bed of equal grade, notwithstanding its unquestioned superiority.

We have several styles in Brass-trimmed Iron, Golden Oak, and weathered Oak on display in our Fourth Floor showrooms. We want you to come in and see how comfortable they are and what a simple yet superior idea is employed.

**To View the New China
Is Refreshing**

This busy store maintains constant interest for our public and visitors alike. There are some particularly attractive ways to save money on things you need, whenever you turn in here.

It is impossible to tell them in the advertising—you must come and make your own discoveries.

The new China now arriving embraces important features for the early lookers, besides being refreshing this Fall season.

**See the New Popular
Priced Art Ware**

Spick and span new designs in Vases and Jugs that will delight a housekeeper's heart.

Really artistic, they command the attention of discriminating lovers of things beautiful, regardless of price while those whose purses will not allow great expenditures will glory in the opportunity to buy within their means.

You'll find it easy to pick some beauties out of the collection if you come early.

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